THE [NUMB. 1819.]

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1770.

New Advertiſements.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 14, 1770.

THE PERFIDIOUS and WANTON Defection of thoſe Inhabitants of the City of New-York, who have *deſerted* the Cauſe of AMERICAN LIBERTY, requiring ſome ſpirited Reſolutions to be immediately taken, by THOSE COLONIES who have ſacrificed every particular Advantage for the PRESERVATION of that important Object: The GENERAL COMMITTEE requeſt a FULL MEETING of the People of this Province, for that Purpoſe, at LIBERTY-TREE, on WEDNESDAY the *Twenty-ſecond* Inſtant, preciſely at FOUR o'CLOCK in the Afternoon; when ſome other Matters of Importance will alſo be laid before them.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at CHARLES-TOWN, on TUESDAY the 14th Day of AUGUST Inſtant,

CHARLES ATKINS,	DANIEL DE SAUSSURE,
JOSEPH DUBOURDIEU,	CHRISTOPHER JENKINS, and
JAMES COACHMAN,	ISAAC LADSON,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at ſaid Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS Proclamation-Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively, make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the FIRST TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

PLEAS-OFFICE, AUGUST 15th, 1770. } JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. P.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JACOB MOTTE, *Eſq; deceaſed, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the ſixth Day of* SEPTEMBER *next,*

A PART of the real and perſonal ESTATE of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of a TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Orangeburgh, conſiſting of One Thouſand Acres; an exceeding good PEW, in St. Michael's Church; another in Chriſt-Church; four valuable NEGROES; a HORSE and CHAIR; together with ſundry other Articles. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Jun. & Comp.

N. B. The Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

At the Cutler's Shop,

Between Mr. THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH *and Mr.* DAVID BRUCE's *in* Church-Street,

RAZORS, Lancets, Knives, Sciſſars, Tools and Inſtruments are ground and ſet, in the beſt and moſt expeditious Manner: And very Branch of the Cutlery Buſineſs carried on, by

The Public's moſt humble Servant,
WILLIAM STEPHENS.

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, viz. one on the North Side of Ediſto River, containing 650 Acres, butting and bounding South-Weſt on ſaid River, North-Weſt Part on William Vaughan, and Part on William Fuller's Cowpen, North-Eaſt on William Cattell, Jun'rs Cowpen, and South-Eaſt Part on Thomas Gates, and Part on vacant Land. ——One other TRACT, containing 500 Acres, in Williamsburgh Townſhip, butting and bounding North-Eaſt on Black-River, South-Weſt on James Pollard, and on all other Sides on vacant Land, at the Time of the Survey.——Alſo, One TOWN-LOT in the ſaid Town, containing Half an Acre, known by the (Numb. 108). Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber, in Charles-Town.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHARE and Coulter PATENT PLOUGH, with a DRILL PLOUGH complete, for ſowing Indico, &c. Apply to WILLIAM SCOLFORD, in UNION-STREET, oppoſite to CHALMERS's-ALLEY.

A Couple of ROOMS to Let, with the Uſe of the Kitchen.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *of June* 29.

The ASSOCIATION *entered into laſt Friday, the* 22*d inſtant, by the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and the Body of Merchants, aſſembled in this city.*

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects of Virginia, declaring our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity and attachment to our gracious ſovereign, our affection for all our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain, and our firm determination to ſupport, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, the laws, the peace, and good order of government in this colony; but at the ſame time affected with great and juſt apprehenſions of the fatal conſequences certainly to follow from the arbitrary impoſition of taxes on the people of America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from them, without the conſent of their repreſentatives; and as we conſider it to be the indiſpenſible duty of every virtuous member of ſociety to prevent the ruin, and promote the happineſs, of this country, by every lawful means, although in the proſecution of ſuch a laudable and neceſſary deſign ſome unhappy conſequences may be derived to many innocent fellow ſubjects, whom we wiſh not to injure, and who we hope will impute our conduct to the real neceſſity of our affairs: Influenced by theſe reaſons, we do moſt earneſtly recommend this our aſſociation to the ſerious attention of all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, not doubting but they will readily and cordially accede thereto. And at the ſame time we, and every of us, do moſt ſolemnly oblige ourſelves, upon our word and honour, to promote the welfare and commercial intereſts of all thoſe truly worthy merchants, traders, and others, inhabitants of this colony, who ſhall hereafter conform to the ſpirit of this aſſociation; but that we will upon all occaſions, and at all times hereafter, avoid purchaſing any commodity or article of goods whatſoever from any importer or ſeller of Britiſh merchandize or European goods, whom we may know or believe, in violation of the eſſential intereſts of this colony, to have preferred their own private emolument, by importing or ſelling articles prohibited by this aſſociation, to the deſtruction of the deareſt rights of the people of this colony. And for the more effectual diſcovery of ſuch defaulters, it is reſolved,

That a committee of five be choſen in every county, by the majority of aſſociates in each county, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized to publiſh the names of ſuch ſigners of the aſſociation as ſhall violate the agreement; and when there ſhall be an importation of goods into any county, ſuch committee, or any three of them, are impowered to convene themſelves, and in a civil manner apply to the merchants or importers concerned and deſire to ſee the invoices and papers reſpecting ſuch importation, and if they find any goods contrary to the aſſociation, to let the importers know that it is the opinion and requeſt of the county that ſuch goods ſhall not be opened or ſtored, but reſhipped to the place from whence they came: And in caſe of refuſal, without any manner of violence, inform them of the conſequences, and proceed to publiſh an account of their conduct.

Secondly. That we the ſubſcribers, as well by our own example as all other legal ways and means in our power, will promote and encourage induſtry and frugality, and diſcourage all manner of luxury and extravagance.

Thirdly. That we will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cauſe to be imported, from Great-Britain, any of the goods hereafter enumerated, either for ſale, or for our own uſe; to wit, ſpirits, cyder, perry, beer, porter, ale, malt, peaſe, beef, fiſh, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candles, fruit, pickles, confectionary, chairs, tables, looking glaſſes, carriages, joiners work, and cabinet work of all ſorts, ribbands, India goods of all ſorts (except ſpices) callico of more than 3s ſterling per yard, upholſtery (by which is meant paper hangings, beds ready made, furniture for beds, and carpeting) watches, clocks, ſilverſmiths work of all ſorts, ſilks of all ſorts, (except womens bonnets and hats, ſewing ſilk, and netting ſilk) cotton ſtuffs of more than 3s. ſterling per yard, linens of more than 2s. ſterling per yard (except Iriſh linnens) gauze, lawns, cambrick, of more than 6s. ſterling per yard, woollen and worſted ſtuffs of all ſorts of more than 2s. ſterling per yard, broadcloths of more than 8s. ſterling per yard, narrow cloths of all kinds of more than 4s. ſterling per yard, not leſs than 7-8ths yard wide, hats of greater value than 10s. ſterling, ſtockings of more than 36s. ſterling per dozen, ſhoes of more than 5s. ſter. per pair, boots, ſaddles, mens exceeding 25s. and womens exceeding 40s. ſterling, excluſive of bridles, which are allowed, portmanteaus, ſaddle bags, and all other manufactured leather, neither oil or painters colours, if both, or either of them, be ſubject to any duty after the 1ſt of December next. And that we will not import, or cauſe to be imported, any horſes, nor purchaſe thoſe which may be imported by others, after the 1ſt of November next.

Fourthly. That we will not import or bring into the colony, or cauſe to be imported or brought into the colony, either by ſea or land, any ſlaves, or make ſale of any upon commiſſion, or purchaſe any ſlave or ſlaves, that may be imported by others, after the 1ſt day of November next, unleſs the ſame have been twelve months upon the continent.

Fifthly. That we will not import any wines, on which duty is laid by act of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, or purchaſe ſuch as may be imported by others, after the firſt day of September next.

Sixthly. That no wine be imported by any of the ſubſcribers, or any other perſons, from any of the colonies on this continent, or any other

place, from the time of signing this association, contrary to the true terms thereof.

Seventhly. That all such goods as may or shall be imported into this colony, in consequence of their having been rejected by the association committees in any of our sister colonies, shall not be purchased by any associator; but that we will exert every lawful means in our power absolutely to prevent the sale of all such goods, and to cause the same to be exported as quick as possible.

Eighthly. That we will not receive from Great-Britain, or make sale of, upon commission, any of the articles above excepted to, after the first day of September next, nor any of those articles which may have been really and *bona fide* ordered by us, after the 25th of December next.

Ninthly. That we will not receive into our custody, make sale of, or become chargeable with, any of the articles aforementioned, that may be ordered after the 15th of June instant, nor give orders for any from this time; and that in all orders which any of us may hereafter send to Great-Britain we will expressly direct and request our correspondents not to ship us any of the articles before excepted, and if any such goods are shipped contrary to the tenour of this agreement we will refuse to take the same, or make ourselves chargeable therewith.

Provided nevertheless, that such goods as are already on hand, or may be imported according to the true intent and meaning of this association, may be continued for sale.

Tenthly. That a committee of merchants, to be named by their own body, when called together by their chairman, be appointed to take under their consideration the general state of the trade in this colony, report to the association, at their next meeting, a list of such other manufactures of Great-Britain, or commodities of any kind whatever, now imported, as may reasonably, and with benefit to the colony, be excepted to.

Eleventhly. That we do hereby engage ourselves, by the most sacred ties of honour and love to our country, that we will not, either upon the goods which we have already upon hand or may hereafter import within the true meaning of this association, make any advance in price, with a view to profit by the restrictions hereby laid on the trade of this colony.

Twelfthly. That we will not at any time hereafter, directly, or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, or purchase from any person who shall import, any merchandize or manufactures exported from Great-Britain, which are, or hereafter shall be, taxed by act of parliament for the purposes of raising a revenue in America.

Lastly. That these resolves shall be binding on all and each of the subscribers, who do hereby, each and every person for himself, agree that we will strictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every article of this association from the time of his signing the same until the act of parliament which imposes a duty on tea, paper, glass, and painters colours, be totally repealed, or until a general meeting of one hundred associators, after one months public notice, shall determine otherwise, the twelfth article of this agreement still and for ever continuing in force, until the contrary be declared by a general meeting of the members of this association.

[*The above was signed by* 168 *of the principal gentlemen in Virginia.*]

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 28.

On Friday last came to this city, in his way to the Northward, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28.

Since our last, it was discovered, that there was a quantity of goods purchased at Baltimore for this place, and on further enquiry, they were found to belong to *William Wells* and *Thomas Cummings*, shopkeepers, in Second-street; they were immediately sent for by the committee, where, after some time obstinately refusing to comply with what was advised them by the committee, they agreed so far as to send the goods (amounting to 600*l.*) back to Baltimore, which are gone accordingly; but, as yet they peremptorily refuse making any concession to the public for the attempt offered to infringe the non-importation agreement, entered into by the merchants of this city, as the committee advised them. As hence forward there will be a strict watch kept, any person who shall hereafter be found out in such base practices, will probably be more hardly dealt with.

There has lately made its appearance in this city a pamphlet, intitled, "An account of the late importations, &c. in the port of Boston;" which pamphlet, we are well informed, is the work of the detestable board of commissioners: it is plain, it is printed by Mein and Fleming, *their* printers, in Boston, and is filled with a number of the most gross lies and contradictions, evidently calculated to blacken the characters of the people of Boston, to do which, they have never left any stone unturned, and endeavour to set the good people of the other colonies by the ears, and thereby establish themselves. About 150 of those pamphlets are said to be brought here, and dispersed by their emissaries.

We also learn, that the board of commissioners have wrote home, to be removed from Boston, when they will make their den in this city, or New-York; but some of them say New-York will be the place, as they will then be under the wing of the General, &c. &c.

BOSTON, JULY 2.

At a meeting of the merchants, and others in trade, on Monday last, a letter, received by express from New-York was read, proposing a relaxation in the non importation agreement: The subject-matter of this letter was maturely considered and debated; and it was thereupon resolved still to adhere to the non-importation agreement, without the least deviation, until the revenue act imposing a duty on tea, was totally repealed: And the trade further voted, that the standing committee should immediately inform the merchants of New-York of this their resolution; and the express returned on Tuesday last with this resolution.

NEW-YORK, JULY 5.

We hear that answers to the proposals from this city for altering the non-importation agreement, and opening the trade to Great-Britain, except for tea or other articles, on which a duty is exacted, have been received from Boston, Philadelphia, &c. And that they have unanimously and absolutely rejected the said proposals,—being resolutely determined firmly to adhere to the non-importation agreement as it stands; and that the people of Connecticut and New-Jersey, have determined to have no further dealings with this place, unless the said agreement is strictly maintained. And as the condition upon which the people here signed for the proposed alteration, was that Boston, and Philadelphia approved and came into the measure, their refusal puts an end to the measure proposed, so that the non-importation agreement remains in full force, and will doubtless continue so, till the end is obtained.

On Monday morning last, at the house of Mr. Hollingshead in Burlington, New-Jersey, departed this life, in the 56th year of his age, JAMES PARKER, Esq; late of this city, Printer, comptroller and secretary of the post-office for the northern district of the British colonies. Till of late he usually resided at his house in Woodbridge, New-Jersey, where he was a magistrate and Captain of a troop of horse. His remains were attended for 5 miles out of Burlington by a considerable number of gentlemen of that place, and at Amboy on Tuesday, met by a like number, who attended the corpse to Woodbridge, where a numerous congregation assembled at his house, and about 6 o'clock he was interred near his parents in the meeting-house yard. The service was performed by the Reverend Mr. Preston, minister of the church at Amboy.

Mr. PARKER has carried on the printing business, chiefly in New-York, and some time in New-Jersey, for about 30 years, and was eminent in his profession. He possessed a sound judgment, and extensive knowledge: He was industrious in business, upright in his dealings, charitable to the distressed, and has left a fair character, on which we have neither time nor room to enlarge.

PORTSMOUTH, *(New-Hampshire)* JULY 6.

The Sons of Liberty in New-Hampshire are desired to meet on the parade in Portsmouth, on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock,—when there will be communicated letters directed to them from respectable gentlemen in New-York, and Charles-Town, South-Carolina, upon which they may act as they shall think proper.

NEWPORT, *(Rhode-Island)* JULY 9.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts-Bay, finding the assembly continued resolutely determined to do no business while kept at Cambridge, on the 25th ult. prorogued said assembly to the 25th instant, then to meet at Cambridge again.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 12.

Yesterday noon arrived here an express from the merchants committee at New-York, to that of this city, acquainting them that they had broke through their non-importation agreement, and had sent home orders for goods. When the matter was known among the people here, the mildest epithet that could be given them was, that the New-Yorkers were traitors to their country, themselves, and ages yet unborn, who, no doubt, when groaning under a British yoke, will for ever curse the traitors.

A letter from the Merchants Committee of NEW-YORK, *to the Merchants Committee in this place, dated* July 10, 1770; *with the answer*, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

"IN pursuance of the printed advertisement inclosed you by our last express, we are directed to acquaint you, that the sense of our inhabitants has been again taken, according to the inclosed written proposals from our committee, which was not finished until last night; and as there appeared a great majority for importing every thing, except such articles as are, or may hereafter, be subject to duty, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, and, in consequence thereof, many orders for goods may be sent by the packet to sail to-morrow or next day; we are ordered to give you the most early advice of this event by another express, that if your merchants should chuse to send any orders, they may avail themselves of a vessel, which, we hear, will be ready to sail from your port for London, on Saturday next. Another opportunity will also offer from hence for Liverpoole the same day.

"We are very sorry our late earnest endeavours to harmonize with our brethren of Philadelphia, have proved abortive; but we flatter ourselves, the event will abundantly justify the measure adopted by the majority of our inhabitants, although they appear just now, to be singular in their opinion. We remain, with great regard,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servants."

Philadelphia, July 11, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are sorry to find, by your letter of the 10th instant, by express, that a majority of your city determined to break your non-importation agreement; a measure which we think, will be prejudicial to your own, and the liberties of all America.—Agreements are now vain—To posterity, and to your country, you must answer for the step you have now taken—The disposition you shewed on a former occasion, and the letters we received from you, since the passing the act of 7 Geo. III. promised a different conduct.—We cannot even "flatter ourselves the event will justify the measure you have adopted." You have certainly weakened that union of the colonies, on which their safety depends, and will thereby strengthen the hands of our enemies, and encourage them to prosecute their designs against our common liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you may colour your proceeding, we think you have, in the day of trial, deserted the cause of liberty and your country.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servants,

And assured Friends.

To the Merchants Committee of New-York.

JULY 16.

The news being spread, that the Merchants of *New-York* had departed from their non-importation agreement, and had resolved to import every thing, except Tea, and such articles upon which a duty is, or should hereafter be laid, the inhabitants of this city and suburbs, and a great number from the country, assembled at the State-House, and having nominated JOSEPH FOX, Esq; Chairman, entered into the following RESOLVES:

I. RESOLVED, THAT the non-importation agreement, entered into by the Merchants and Traders of the colonies, is a safe, peaceable and constitutional way of asserting our rights, and if persisted in, there is reason to believe, it will produce the desired effect, and therefore ought to be considered as a bulwark of our liberty.

II. RESOLVED, That the good effects of this measure depend upon perseverance, and that the strength of the colonies consists in their union.

III. RESOLVED, That a breach of the agreement, at present, cannot be owing to any want of real necessaries, especially in the Northern colonies, and that a partial repeal of the American revenue-act, is no just foundation for deviating from the agreement entered into, as a claim of right to tax us, without our consent, is still kept up, and the duty on TEA retained, as a test of that right.

IV. RESOLVED, That the alteration adopted by a majority of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, is a fordid and wanton defection from the common cause, and that by that defection they have, as much as in them lay, weakened the union of the colonies, wounded the public character of America, strengthened the hands of our enemies, and encouraged them to prosecute their designs against our common liberty.

V. RESOLVED, That all the bad consequences that may ensure to the liberties of America, by their defection, are chargeable upon a prevailing faction at New-York.

VI. RESOLVED, That as a testimony to the world, of our disapprobation of the late measure adopted by that prevailing faction, we will break off all commercial intercourse with New-York, so far as not to purchase of any of the inhabitants of the colony of New-York, any goods except Alcaline salts, skins, furs, flax and hemp, until they return to

their agreement, or until the act of 7th of Geo. III. is totally repealed. And we pledge ourselves each to the other, that if we know of any person attempting to bring into this city, or province, any goods from New-York, except those above enumerated, that we will immediately give information of them to the committee, that their names may be published in the news-papers—provided always, that every inhabitant of this town and province, who has effects at New-York, may have liberty to remove them from thence, provided it be done within six weeks from this date.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1770.

The following ADDRESS was handed about previous to the above Meeting.

To the INHABITANTS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are come here this day to determine whether you will be FREEMEN or SLAVES. The *New-Yorkers* have betrayed a meanness and cowardice in deserting us in the present important juncture, which wants a name. May infamy be their portion! And may the names of a *Bute*, a *Grenville*, a *Bernard*, and a *Yorker*, hereafter be synonimous words. Let no arguments from necessity or interest have any weight with you, to lead you to tread in their foresteps.—Much more is incumbent upon us than ever. It is our business to support our sinking country where they have stabbed it. Let us remember that we are *Pennsylvanians*—and oh! let us not sully that illustrious name, by an act that will bring infamy and slavery upon our country. The eyes of all *Europe*—nay, of the whole world, are fixed upon us. Heaven itself cannot be disinterested in the event of the present contest. Let us be firm—let us be united—and success WILL crown our honest and manly efforts to save ourselves, and our country from destruction.

Philadelphia State-House, July 14th, 1770. } A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 12, 1770, to a gentleman in a neighbouring province.

—" Am sorry to acquaint you, that yesterday sailed the Earl of Halifax packet, for Falmouth, with orders, from a sett of ministerial madmen here, to have goods shipped immediately from Great-Britain: We hitherto have made, and *shall continue* to make a noble stand against them. We boldly paraded our streets on Saturday last, with suitable colours and labels, in behalf of our sinking faith and credit; the importers met us at the close of the evening, at the turn of a corner, armed with sticks and stones, headed by a second GILLAM*, but in less than two minutes, we, though unarmed, beat through the TRAITORS—Traitors to themselves, and to all the colonies—We instantly dispersed them, and kept all our standards and colours.

" I trust that your province, and all the patriotic colonies, will proceed without loss of time against these modern Cappadocians, *(wretches who despise honour and freedom)* in such a manner, as will force them to rescind these over hasty iniquitous measures, by resolving to have no commercial dealings or connections with them, *or with whom they would deal with in Great-Britain*, until they had publicly acknowledged their faults, which are of so gross and foolish a nature, as they can scarcely ever be forgiven. The sons of liberty here are signing a protest, &c. against them."

Extract of a letter from Prince-Town, dated July 13.

" This afternoon the students at Nassau-Hall, fired with a just indignation on reading the infamous letter from the merchants in New-York to the committee of merchants in Philadelphia, informing them of their resolutions to send home orders for goods, contrary to their non-importation agreement, at the tolling of the college-bell, went in procession to a place fronting the college, and burnt the letter by the hands of a hangman, hired for that purpose, with hearty wishes, that the names of all promoters of such a daring breach of faith, may be blasted in the eyes of every lover of liberty, and their names handed down to posterity, as betrayers of their country."

NEW-YORK, JULY 16.

Wednesday sailed the Earl of Halifax packet-boat, with the mail for Falmouth. She carries orders from the merchants for a general importation of goods, except the single article TEA (on which the duty laid by the parliament for raising a revenue in America remains unrepealed) and all other goods, on which a duty for the like purpose may be laid. These orders are in consequence of a late alteration in the non-importation agreement, which, since the people of Boston and Philadelphia have refused their consent to, has been made, upon the subscription of about 800 of the inhabitants, which the opposite party, who were against the alteration, say, is but a *fourth part* of the people who had a right to vote upon this occasion; but who thinking the proceedings irregular, refused to sign on any side.—They intend to publish a protest, with their names subscribed, as also of the principals on the other side.

BOSTON, JULY 16.

Extract of a letter from NEW-YORK, *July 9, 1770.*

" Your favour of the 26th ult. came safe to hand; and as I have not time to say much at present, will endeavour to give you a short account of our proceedings for a few days past, relative to the non-importation agreement.—A day or two after the express (sent by our merchants) to your town, returned, some of the importers called a meeting of the subscribers, to hear the letters from Philadelphia, Boston and Connecticut, read. However, the meeting was not so small as the promoters of it intended, for there assembled a large majority for supporting the agreement, so that the importers designs were circumverted for that time.—After the aforesaid letters were read, a motion was made, that (as the number met was small, and the contents of the letters of the last importance to the safety of the whole continent) the letters should be published, in order that the inhabitants might have an opportunity to know the sentiments of the other colonies, especially as some present declared for taking the sentiments of the inhabitants again, by subscription. But, notwithstanding the propriety and necessity of the publication was clearly pointed out, and generally insisted upon, the committee declared (by their chairman) that the letters should not be published, and so the meeting ended.—One of the *representatives* of this city told an importer, in the hearing of some who stood near him, that the letters must not be published, " For (said he) if they are, *our designs* will be frustrated."——Last Saturday, a considerable number of the inhabitants met, and agreed to get a flag, with the words " LIBERTY, AND NO IMPORTATION, BUT IN UNION WITH THE OTHER COLONIES," and other badges of their approbation of the non-importation agreement, and go about the city, in the most peaceable manner, in order to see what numbers were willing to testify their determination to abide by the agreement; they accordingly set out, about six o'clock the same afternoon, and went through the different streets, observing the utmost good order, and entirely unarmed.—A number of importers and others, armed with clubs, and other weapons of *death*, assembled at the Coffee-house, and there (as it now appears, by persons who heard their consultations) agreed to meet the people who were going about with the flag, to destroy some of the ringleaders, as they called them, and disperse the rest. The importers took the opportunity (as the others had not the least knowledge or mistrust of their design) to attack them at the end of a very narrow street, where not more than 7 or 8 could walk a breast. The first salutation from the importers was with a stone, immediately the aforesaid *representatives*, and two more, struck and laid hold of the gentlemen in front, and began to knock down all they could; however, notwithstanding the non-importers were unarmed, they speedily drove the villainous importers who made the deadly attack, and dispersed them.—An Alderman (one of the veriest tools in nature) was privy to their scheme, and amongst them, though he did not appear until some time after the attack was made, when he behaved in the most rascally manner.—I imagine they will not attempt to import now."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 19.

The defection of New-York, with all its peculiar aggravations, gives us a most sensible concern. Some important events are so interesting, and their baneful consequences so immediately anticipated by the sufferer, as to stun the passions instead of exciting them: Such are the horrors which oppose our spirits, when we reflect on the perfidy of the New-Yorkers. Nobody raves at them; their and our children, born and unborn, stand fettered before our eyes, in consequence of their fatal cowardice and avarice—Propagated misery will keep the remembrance of their treachery alive, but all the groans, tears and execrations of the present and future generations can't remedy it. 'Tis said of New-York, that liberal learning, and generous manly sentiments, have never been much cultivated in that place; there has indeed, once in an age, appeared a LIVINGSTON or SMITH, who have done them signal honour, but these were *rara Aves* among them; the uncultivated mass of them have now brought forth fruit, by which they may and will be known. And so little do they appear to be acquainted with the world, that most of them think it to be a notable honour to be a *Yorker*: But what if New-York wants faith, generous sentiments and honour; must therefore all the American colonies drop those virtues and sink into slavery, quit their spirit and virtue, and lament like children in despair, we are betrayed and undone by New-York, and can't help ourselves?—Not so, my countrymen, New-York indeeds wants virtue, faith, natural affection to their offspring, humanity and public spirit: But thank heaven, they want numbers, riches, and independence too; a narrow strip of land, not 25 miles wide, between Connecticut and New-Jersey, makes the fairest and most considerable part of their province, and were their neighbours of Connecticut and Jersey to withdraw their connexions, they would sink into a character as little respectable for merchandize or mechanic arts, as for faith and honour. Indeed the abandoned perfidy and parricide of New-York, give the two colonies of Connecticut and New-Jersey an opportunity of displaying those virtues, which indeed they always had the happiness and honour of possessing, but never of exercising in an effectual manner till now. There are times, critical periods, in which single persons, cities, provinces and kingdoms have an opportunity to exhibit their virtues to the utmost of vantage, and perpetuate their honours to the latest posterity, and the wickedest and most abandoned characters often furnish those opportunities. Tarquin's detestable brutality enabled Brutus to become immortal. Such an opportunity have the colonies of Connecticut and New-Jersey at this time, arising from the unexampled baseness of New-York. Those colonies have no capital, trading or manufacturing towns, in which their virtues and weight can be collected and illustrated equal to their merits, but have perhaps as much public spirit, truth, and genuine love of their country, diffused thro' their scattered settlements, as can or ever could be boasted of either in the more populous towns of America, or even in antient Greece or Rome; they have now an opportunity by general consent, to exhibit all these virtues in full blaze to the public, and in their full efficacy too; for they may thereby not only sufficiently mortify and disappoint the avaricious and detestable designs of the Yorkers in importing, but save their country too, oblige the neighbouring provinces with their trade, increase their own wealth and importance, and gain honor as immortal as the histories of this critical, alarming period of American liberty shall be.—Let them resolve to have no commerce with New-York, there is not an article they export to New-York, except onions, which will not bring as quick a sale, and as good or better price at Philadelphia, and always better pay: Nor is there an article which they purchase at New-York, (the detestable imported goods excepted) which may not be bought at Philadelphia of equal quality and price, and commonly cheaper and of better quality. All North-America will herein acknowledge their public spirit, and Philadelphia be obliged to them for their preference in trade. All the other English colonies on the continent will join them in avoiding New-York, as they would a poisoned city, lest they should be scabb'd with their principles, as well as corrupted with their goods.

NEWPORT, JULY 30.

On Saturday morning last died, in this town, in the 53d year of his age, the Hon. BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq; of Charlestown, South-Carolina. He was a gentleman possessed of every amiable qualification necessary to endear or sweeten life.——Blessed with an excellent disposition, he added to his own, by imparting happiness to others.—And having acquired a very extensive fortune in trade, he made it greatly subservient to relieve the poor and succour the distressed.—The love and tenderness of the husband, the affection of the parent, the humanity of the master, and the sincerity of the friend, were eminently conspicuous in his character.—— During a most painful illness of five weeks, he was never once heard to repine or murmur, but sustained the severe conflict with that composure and serenity of mind, which nothing could inspire, but the consciousness of a well spent life, and a firm reliance on the merits of his saviour.—— The inhabitants of the town of Newport, sensible of his worth, had interested themselves in his recovery; the news of his death, though for many days expected, spread a gloom over every countenance. They had presaged many agreeable consequences from his settling amongst them; but alas! how uncertain are all human affairs! their hopes are at an end, their expectations are blasted.—His remains, attended by a great number of the principal people of the town, anxious to testify their respect to his memory, were carried to Trinity Church, on Sunday Evening, where the funeral service was read, and a well adapted, pathetic discourse, from 1 Cor. xv. 19. was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bisset; after which they were interred in the Church-Yard.——— He has left a widow and three children in this place, besides a numerous family in Carolina, to bemoan their great and irreparable loss.

* *Gillam was a merchant near London, who procured a mob to oppose the Sons of Liberty in Middlesex.*

BENJAMIN MATHEWES, Merchant, in *Tradd-Street* (next Door to Meſſrs. *Manſell, Corbett,* & Comp. and nearly oppoſite to *Samuel Prioleau*, Eſq; Controller of the Country Duties) a *Subſcriber* to the Reſolutions entered into by the Inhabitants of this Province the 22d of July, 1769, having, in *January* laſt, imported ſundry Goods from *London* (contained in Fifty Packages) inhibited by the ſaid Reſolutions; having alſo *voluntarily* agreed to ſtore the ſame, till a general Importation ſhould take Place, by the following Inſtrument, viz.

"*I, the Subſcriber, having received ſundry Goods from London, marked* M, *in a Diamond*, No. 1 *to* 50; *and as it is contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Reſolutions, entered into by the Inhabitants of this Province, that I ſhould diſpoſe of them before the Acts complained of are repealed, do* voluntarily *agree to ſtore the ſame, at my Loſs and Riſque: and I do hereby promiſe, to ſee them forth-coming to the General Committee when a general Importation takes Place in this Province.*

"January *Twenty-third*, 1770."

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN MATHEWES.

And, upon being required to produce the ſame to the Committee of Inſpection on the 2d Inſtant, having acknowledged, that *many* of the *ſaid Goods*, ſo agreed to be ſtored as aforeſaid, had been opened and *diſpoſed of*, alledging that the ſame had been done by his Mother, *Ann Mathewes* (who is *alſo* a Subſcriber to the Reſolutions) during his Abſence in the the Country, And they, the ſaid *Ann & Benjamin Mathewes* having been ineffectually, though repeatedly, applied to, to make proper Satisfaction to the Public, for ſuch *ſhameful Breach* of their *ſacred Contracts*: And the ſaid *Ann* continuing to open and diſpoſe of the ſaid Goods, in manifeſt Violation of the ſaid Reſolution: The GENERAL COMMITTEE, after all poſſible Lenity and Forbearance ſhewn, find themſelves reduced to the Neceſſity of advertiſing the ſaid

ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES,

as VIOLATORS OF THE RESOLUTIONS;

as Perſons audaciouſly *counteracting* the *united Sentiments* of the *whole Body* of the People, not only in *this*, but all *the Northern* Provinces; and *preferring* their own little *private Advantage* to the *general Good* of AMERICA.

And as, according to the laſt Article of the afore-mentioned Reſolutions *(ſubſcribed by the ſaid Violators)* it was agreed, that every *ſuch Violator* ſhould be *treated* with the *utmoſt Contempt*: So the General Committee preſume, that the above *Publication of Names*, will be alone ſufficient to excite the ſame; and to caution *all Perſons* whatever, who *have ſubſcribed* the ſaid Reſolutions, againſt having any *commercial Dealings* whatever with the ſaid ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES, until public Notice ſhall be given of their Compliance with the reaſonable Terms that have been propoſed to them—'till when *their Actions* muſt declare them to be *obſtinate* and *inveterate Enemies* to *their Country*, and *unworthy* of the *leaſt Confidence* or *Eſteem*.

THE Co-Partnerſhip of ISAAC MOTTE, & Co. being expired, all Perſons indebted thereto, are requeſted to pay or ſettle the ſame immediately with the Subſcriber, who carries on the Buſineſs in his own Name alone, and will be obliged to his Friends for a Continuance of their Favours. ISAAC MOTTE.

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, Oſnabrugs THREAD, and ſtriped DUFFILS, to be ſold, at NINE for ONE, by INGLIS & LLOYD.

ROBERT RAPER,

WANTS to purchaſe a complete WAITING-MAN, for whom he will pay READY MONEY. And

He will ſell his SAILING-BOAT, which is now in complete Order—as he can no longer get her through the Arch of the Bridge, commonly called the GOVERNOR's, both Sides whereof are conſiderably ſunk, but eſpecially the Weſternmoſt, which is already two Feet two Inches lower than the Eaſternmoſt.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 28, 1770.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all whom it may Concern,

THAT Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, of CHARLES-TOWN, *Merchant*, hath aſſigned all his Shop GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDISES, to the Subſcribers, in Truſt for Meſſrs. SMITH & HUNT, Merchants of LONDON; and all his Debts, Negroes, and other Effects, for the Payment of ſuch of his Creditors as ſhall within twelve Months from this Day, conſent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Debts in Average and Proportion, as far as the Money received by the Subſcribers for that Purpoſe ſhall extend, and thereupon execute General Releaſes of their Demands againſt the ſaid WILLIAM BAKER; and the Creditors who do not comply with theſe Terms, are by the Aſſignment expreſſly excluded from any Share of the Money ariſing from the ſaid Debts, Negroes, and other Effects: thoſe Creditors therefore who are willing to accept a Dividend, upon the Terms above mentioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch their Conſent, and tranſmit their Accompts duly atteſted, within the Time above limited: And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid WILLIAM BAKER, are requeſted forthwith to ſettle and pay their ſaid Debts, to one or other of us the Subſcribers.

WILLIAM BURROWS, or
JOHN LLOYD.

[3m.]

SALES by the PROVOST-MARSHAL.

On THURSDAY *the* 23*d Day of* AUGUST *next, will be SOLD, at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

ALL that valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 400 Acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, Colleton-County, bounded to the Southward by John Colyer's Land, to the Northward by Land of Perſons unknown, and to the Eaſt and Weſt by Land vacant, at the Time of the original Grant to Abraham Colſon, the 10th Day of April, 1738, and ſold under Execution, as the Property of CONRAD SNEE, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

At the ſame Time and Place, will alſo be SOLD,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 250 Acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in Granville County, on a ſmall Branch of the North-weſt Fork of Long-Cane Creek, called Sandy-Creek, bounded to the North-Weſt by Henry Downe's Land, and all other Sides by vacant Land. *Likewiſe*,

One other PLANTATION or Tract of 50 Acres, more or leſs, at a Place called Thompſon's Ford, on the North-Weſt Fork of Long-Cane Creek, bounded to the North-Eaſt, Part on the Land of Robert Turnbull, and vacant Land, and all other Sides by vacant Land. Alſo,

Two Hundred Acres, ſituate about 20 Miles S. W. of Booneſborough Townſhip, on a Piece of dividing Ground between the Waters of the S. W. Fork of Long-Cane and Savannah-River, on the Head of a ſmall Branch called Saine-Creek, bounded on every Side by Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant: Late belonging to the Eſtate of CHARLES SHINNER, Eſq; deceaſed, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

GEORGE GREENLAND

Has to ſell, at his STORE in ELLIOTT-STREET, next Door to Mr. ELISHA POINSETT's;

JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and NORTHWARD RUM, by the Quarter-Caſk, or leſſer Quantity, not under three Gallons; very good MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel or Hundred Weight; SALT, and a Quantity of STARCH: All which ARTICLES he will diſpoſe of reaſonable, and will be obliged to thoſe who may favour him with their Cuſtom.

He ſtill continues the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, in all its Branches.—All Letters or Orders from the COUNTRY ſhall be punctually complied with.

To be SOLD,

By SIMON TUFTS,

JAMAICA, Weſt-India, Windward-Iſlands, and Northward RUM—a few Dozens of ARRACK—Loaf and brown SUGAR—COFFEE, TEA, and CHOCOLATE, with Spices of all Sorts—mixt Sweet-Meats by the Pot—Tamarinds and Figs—Codfiſh, and good large Grain SALT, at 10s. per Buſhel, by the ſmall Quantity.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A VERY valuable Lot of LAND, ſituated in *King-Street*, oppoſite to Mr. BENJAMIN ROBERTS, fronting on ſaid Street 115 Feet, and 250 Feet in Depth. For further Particulars, enquire of JAMES McCALL.

St. George's Pariſh, July 14th, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given of the Marks, Brands, and Deſcriptions of the following ſtrayed Creatures, as entered into my Toll-Book, ſince the 14th April, 1770, viz.

A Brown bay MARE, about 13 Hands and an Half high, ſix Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder AS; paces naturally. Alſo, an Iron grey HORSE, two Years old, 12 Hands high, neither docked nor branded.

Alſo, a ſmall brown bay GELDING, about 13 ½ Hands high, five Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder IHL, the HL in one, and with a ſhort Dock.

Alſo, a ſmall bay GELDING, about 13 Hands high, ſeven Years old, trotts and paces, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and a ſquare Dock, with a blotched Brand on his mounting Shoulder and Buttock ſomething like R, and on the other Buttock 3 PL, the PL in one.

Alſo, a ſmall grey GELDING, about 12 Hands high, and about five Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock ſomething like ΣΣ joinings and a blotched Brand on the Shoulder, that cannot be made out.

Alſo, a dun GELDING, five Years old, 12 Hands high, a Trotter, one hind Foot white, branded P on the near Shoulder.

Alſo, a grey MARE, 13 Hands high, about ten Years old, branded on the off Buttock LB, and on the mounting Shoulder 6, has a Yearling, neither docked nor branded.

Alſo, a ſmall bright bay MARE, about five Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock thus ⊖.

Alſo, a yellow bay GELDING, ſeven Years old, 13 ½ Hands high, ſhort docked, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, one hind Foot white, branded on the mounting Shoulder IC, on the near Buttock ⊖ joining, or ſomething like it, on the off Shoulder TC, not plain, and on the off Buttock W; a trotter.

The Owners of the above Strays, muſt prove their Property, within the Time preſcribed by Law, before

WILLIAM YOUNG, J. P.

Continuation of the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, No. 1819.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1770.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A circumſtantial account of the trial of Mr. ALMON *for ſelling the* LONDON MUSEUM, *in which was contained the letter of* JUNIUS.

SATURDAY morning a little after nine, came on in the court of King's bench, Weſtminſter-hall, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield, the trial of Mr. Almon, by information, for ſelling the letter of *Junius* to the K—— in a monthly publication called, the *London Muſeum*. Only eleven of the ſpecial jury that were ſummoned attending, the court was obliged to have recourſe to a taleſman from the common jury, when the cauſe was opened by reading the information, after which Mr. Attorney General got up and informed the court, "that he had lodged the information as a duty required of him from his office, and for ſuch an offence as, in his opinion, would not be ſuffered to paſs unpuniſhed in any country; that it was true every ſubject in this free kingdom had an undoubted right to make uſe of his hands, his ſword, or his pen; but that our laws were made to reſtrain the uſe of them to the prejudice of any individual. He flouriſhed away with all the rhetoric he was maſter of in praiſe of the King, and with a moſt herpical enthuſiaſm exclaimed, "What heart is there in "this court that would not glow with tranſport at having ſuch a ſon! "what heart is there in this court that would not glow with tranſport at "having ſuch a father!" from praiſing a monarch as univerſally beloved by his ſubjects as by the Attorney General, or any other of the court officers, he deſcanted on the heinouſneſs of traducing a character ſo exalted, ſo deſervedly eſteemed; he next aſſerted that he held the liberty of the preſs in the higheſt eſtimation; and by the amazingly warm manner he ſpoke in its favour, beſtowing all the ſtrongeſt epithets upon it the warmeſt of its advocates could form, one would have thought he was council for Mr. Almon, inſtead of manager of the proſecution on the ſide of the crown; but his ardour was merely deſigned for a trap, as, in proportion to the degree of praiſe he had beſtowed on it, he aggravated the guilt of the perſon who abuſed it, thereby painting the publiſher of Junius in the moſt diſguſtful and villainous light, and repreſenting the paper in queſtion as a moſt flagrant abuſe of the laws; after expatiating largely on many parts of it, he left the affair to the determination of the jury. Having ended his ſpeech, two witneſſes were examined on the ſide of the crown, the firſt a Mr. Bibbins, who has a penſion from the government merely for picking up ſuch pamphlets as can, with the aſſiſtance of law, be conſtrued libels; the ſecond called himſelf Mr. Crowder, and upon Serjeant Glynn's queſtioning him, informed the court he was *a private gentleman belonging to the treaſury*; this *gentleman* was peculiarly accurate in his evidence, more than once declaring he bought Junius's letter at Mr. Almon's in a miſcellaneous collection, called the *Britiſh Muſeum*, whereas the name of the pamphlet is the *London Muſeum*; but as this was not taken notice of by the court, we preſume it was of little conſequence, although the witneſs was giving evidence upon oath. *(We adviſe the printers and publiſhers of London to beware of theſe two geniuſes, as they will doubtleſs loſe no opportunity of exerting their induſtry at this fertile ſeaſon.)*

Their depoſitions being made, Mr. Serjeant Glynn got up, and entered with accuracy and preciſion on Mr. Attorney's ſpeech, he ſaid "he totally agreed with him as to the excellency of his Majeſty's character and diſpoſition, equally coinciding with him that the man who perſonally traduced him, with an intent to alienate the affections of his people, was the worſt of ruffians, the vileſt of aſſaſſins; but that cenſuring the conduct of the miniſtry, was by no means criminal; that the King's hand was neceſſarily and unavoidably concerned in every act of government;" and "that any perſon was liable to puniſhment for animadverting on government," was a doctrine of a nature too pernicious to admit of an advocate in any court, as it ſtruck at once at the liberty of the preſs, the principal baſis of our freedom; as to the ſubject matter of Junius's letter, he would not enter on it at this time, as it would probably be debated hereafter; that concerned and would fall upon the original publiſher, he would not therefore triſle with the time of the court, but he could not help taking notice, that he thought the officers of government were conſcious they went upon wrong grounds in this proſecution, as in the information they had omitted the word *falſe*, cuſtomarily uſed, and which was at preſent peculiarly neceſſary, ſince, if they knew the contents of Junius's letter were untrue, they certainly ſhould have inſerted this word in the information, the omiſſion implying, that every charge made by Junius was a fact.—This was a circumſtance, he obſerved, that the council for the crown, ſhould have ſtarted, and not have left it for the defendant's council to point out to them.—And impartially conſidering the caſe, it was uncommonly cruel, to ſingle out Mr. Almon for ſelling Junius's letter in a miſcellaneous pamphlet, when it had been publiſhed and ſold, at the firſt hand, by many different perſons; the meſſengers of the preſs, who ſwore they had bought it at Mr. Almon's, he declared, were officers, who ought to have been aboliſhed ever ſince the days of James II, and he did not think any degree of criminality attended the perſon who ſold a thing inadvertently, as ſome intention ought to be proved, of which the moſt diſtant proof could not be brought in this caſe, there being witneſſes ready to ſwear, that the pamphlet was ſold without Mr. Almon's knowledge, and againſt his conſent: The ſerjeant obſerved, that in a civil action, if a man ſtruck his neighbour inadvertently, and without intention of hurting him, he would certainly be acquitted; that it was a parallel caſe and he hoped the gentlemen of the jury, in whoſe hands he truſted his client, would conſider it as ſuch. Mr. Davenport, the other council for Mr. Almon, ſeconded the ſerjeant, and having finiſhed, Lord Mansfield gave a ſhort charge to the jury: He told them, that the ſerjeant was miſtaken as to the omiſſion of the word *falſe*; that that, and many more epithets in informations, were mere terms in law; and that the word *falſe*, and ſeveral other words of the like nature, had been omitted for ſome years, they being wholly *immaterial*; that the jury had two points to go upon; the firſt, Whether Mr. Almon was the publiſher? the ſecond, Whether they agreed to the conſtruction put upon Junius's letter in the information? But he particularly urged as the moſt material, the queſtion, Whether Mr. Almon was or was not the publiſher? declaring that intention had nothing to do in the caſe, that the ſale was actual publication; and if the jury thought ſo, they would and muſt bring him in guilty.——The jury withdrew for two hours and a few minutes, and then returned, and put a queſtion to the court, "Whether the maſter could be deemed guilty of what had been ſold only by his ſervant, and that without his knowledge?" The judge anſwered, "That in his opinion he was, as every maſter is, anſwerable for the acts of his ſervant." The jury thereupon brought him in *guilty*, and his ſentence now remains in the breaſt of the court.

Our correſpondent adds, ſurely never was ſuch an inſtance of arbitrary, oppreſſive, and unwarrantable malice in the miniſtry. Mr. Almon is ſingled out at the firſt object of puniſhment, for accidentally, and contrary to his will, ſelling a letter, *not yet proved a libel*; tried and convicted on the evidence of two mercenary common informers, at a time when the real publiſher avowedly ſtood forth; and numberleſs others who have printed the letter in queſtion with their names annexed to it, are on the ſpot. So far may be neceſſary to obſerve; the attorney general declared, his reaſon for not bringing on the original publiſher's trial firſt, was, that he was ill in bed, and had been ſo for ſome time, in which he was greatly miſtaken, the original publiſher having been for ſome months paſt in perfect health, and at that moment, the very time of the trial, attending in Weſtminſter-hall, in conſequence of a ſubpœna from the government, to produce the original copy of the advertiſement; which, by-the-bye, had Mr. Miller's hand writing on it, as coming immediately from him, and ordering the expence of inſerting it to be charged to him.

Seven proſecutions are commenced againſt ſeven printers; and upon the ſame ground, ſeventy times ſeven might have been commenced againſt their cuſtomers: The attorney general himſelf was a publiſher of Junius; and we may fairly accuſe the whole privy council, and even the cabinet-council, of publiſhing this libel againſt the King. There is no doubt but they have all read this Junius; and believe none of them took the care the law requires to lock it up, or deſtroy it; they left it, doubtleſs, carelefsly on their table, or in their window; and this is a publication; and was the attorney general, from a zeal for his maſter's honour, to file an information, *ex officio*, againſt himſelf, a jury, that would convict Almon, muſt convict the attorney general.—And yet who can believe the attorney general would leave Junius on his table, or in his window, with a deſign falſely, ſcandalouſly, and maliciouſly, to libel his Royal Maſter?

God forbid we ſhould ſee the day, when, under a pretence of puniſhing a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious libeller of the King, the liberty of the preſs ſhould be confined only to thoſe who are hired to traduce and vilify the friends of liberty, and when they alone ſhall be permitted to go Scot-free; and God forbid that ſuch a doctrine too ſhould prevail, which may make the attorney general, the twelve judges, and the members of the two houſes of parliament, liable to the charge of publiſhing libels.

JUNE 13.

In conſequence of ſome late tranſactions in America, it is reported, in the moſt confident manner, that ſome ſecrets have tranſpired, which will occaſion ſeveral eminent characters being called to a ſevere account by a certain board.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the trial of Mr. Woodfall, for printing the celebrated letter of Junius to the King, came on before Lord Chief-Juſtice Mansfield at Guildhall, when only ſeven of the jury impannelled appearing, five Taleſmen were made choice of. The publication being admitted, the trial laſted but a ſhort time. The pleading of counſel ended about eleven, when the judge gave a ſhort charge, and the jury withdrew, and continued ſitting when this paper went to preſs.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Earl Gower will ſhortly be appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and that ſeveral other changes in the Board will ſoon take place.

JUNE 14.

Yeſterday an Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, from the Freeholders of the County of Surry, was preſented to his Majeſty, at St. James's, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives of that County in Parliament, attended by the Hon. Peter King, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Barts. and Benjamin Hayes, Eſq.

The names of the Special-Jury, who ſat on the trial of Mr. Woodfall, yeſterday, were, William Bond, Foreman; Peter Cazalet, Alexander Peter Allen, Frederick Commerell, Hermen Meyer, John Thomas, and Barrington Buggin.—The five Taleſmen were, William Hannard, Paul Verges, William Sibley, William Willett, and William Davis.

A circumſtantial Account of the Trial of the original Publiſher *of* JUNIUS's *Letter to the* K——.

THE letter being read, the Attorney General opened the trial with complimenting the Jury, and informing them, that the letter in queſtion was totally and univerſally abhorred. He declared, he was utterly unknown to the perſons under proſecution; that he had no perſonal malice to any of them; that he had filed the information officially; that he thought it the indiſpenſible duty of his office, and therefore had ordered the papers, which contained the letter, to be brought and ſent to him as ſoon as it appeared; that he had *ſelected* a number of perſons to file informations againſt, as he would not proſecute any who might have large families, but little property, or who might be ruined by the proſecution, or incapable of going to the expence of defraying it. He then attempted to account for his not bringing on the original publiſher's trial firſt, giving it as his opinion, that the man who printed a libel on a Tueſday, or any enſuing day, was equally criminal with the perſon who might originally have printed it on the Monday; and informed the jury, that he had witneſſes ready to prove the buying the paper, and fix the fact of publication: He did not doubt, therefore, that they would bring the defendant in *guilty*; at the ſame time avoiding entering upon the ſubject matter of the letter, or giving any manner of reaſon for his filing it in the information, *a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel*.

The evidences were then called, who were, Nathaniel Crowder, who ſwore he bought the paper of Mr. Woodfall's publiſhing ſervant, whom he named.

Mr. Harris, of the ſtamp-office, who proved that the duty for the advertiſements and ſtamps, were paid by Mr. Woodfall. And,

A clerk of Sir John Fielding's, who being called, proved, by a receipt from Mr. Woodfall, his concern in, and for, the paper.

The publication and direction of the paper by Mr. Woodfall, being thus

Charles-Town, May 30, 1770.

BENJAMIN MATHEWES, Merchant, in *Tradd-Street* (next Door to Meſſrs. *Manſell, Corbett,* & Comp. and nearly oppoſite to *Samuel Prioleau,* Eſq; Controller of the Country Duties) a *Subſcriber* to the Reſolutions entered into by the Inhabitants of this Province the 22d of July, 1769, having, in *January* laſt, imported ſundry Goods from *London* (contained in Fifty Packages) inhibited by the ſaid Reſolutions; having alſo *voluntarily* agreed to ſtore the ſame, till a general Importation ſhould take Place, by the following Inſtrument, viz.

"*I, the Subſcriber, having received ſundry Goods from London, marked* M, *in a Diamond,* No. 1 *to* 50; *and as it is contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Reſolutions, entered into by the Inhabitants of this Province, that I ſhould diſpoſe of them before the Acts complained of are repealed, do* voluntarily *agree to ſtore the ſame, at my Loſs and Riſque: and I do hereby promiſe, to ſee them forth-coming to the General Committee when a general Importation takes Place in this Province.*

"January *Twenty-third,* 1770."

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN MATHEWES.

And, upon being required to produce the ſame to the Committee of Inſpection on the 2d Inſtant, having acknowledged, that *many* of the *ſaid Goods,* ſo agreed to be ſtored as aforeſaid, had been opened and *diſpoſed of,* alledging that the ſame had been done by his Mother, *Ann Mathewes* (who is *alſo* a Subſcriber to the Reſolutions) during his Abſence in the the Country, And they, the ſaid *Ann & Benjamin Mathewes* having been ineffectually, though repeatedly, applied to, to make proper Satisfaction to the Public, for ſuch *ſhameful Breach* of their *ſacred Contracts:* And the ſaid *Ann* continuing to open and diſpoſe of the ſaid Goods, in manifeſt Violation of the ſaid Reſolution: The GENERAL COMMITTEE, after all poſſible Lenity and Forbearance ſhewn, find themſelves reduced to the Neceſſity of advertiſing the ſaid

ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES,

as VIOLATORS OF THE RESOLUTIONS;

as Perſons audaciouſly *counteracting* the *united Sentiments* of the *whole Body* of the People, not only in *this,* but all *the Northern* Provinces; and *preferring* their own little *private Advantage* to the *general Good* of AMERICA.

And as, according to the laſt Article of the afore-mentioned Reſolutions *(ſubſcribed by the ſaid Violators)* it was agreed, that every *ſuch Violator* ſhould be *treated* with the *utmoſt Contempt:* So the General Committee preſume, that the above *Publication of Names,* will be alone ſufficient to excite the ſame; and to caution *all Perſons* whatever, who *have ſubſcribed* the ſaid Reſolutions, againſt having any *commercial Dealings* whatever with the ſaid ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES, until public Notice ſhall be given of their Compliance with the reaſonable Terms that have been propoſed to them—'till when *their Actions* muſt declare them to be *obſtinate* and *inveterate Enemies* to *their Country,* and *unworthy* of the *leaſt Confidence* or *Eſteem.*

THE Co-Partnerſhip of ISAAC MOTTE, & Co. being expired, all Perſons indebted thereto, are requeſted to pay or ſettle the ſame immediately with the Subſcriber, who carries on the Buſineſs in his own Name alone, and will be obliged to his Friends for a Continuance of their Favours. ISAAC MOTTE.

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, Oſnabrugs THREAD, and ſtriped DUFFILS, to be ſold, at NINE for ONE, by INGLIS & LLOYD.

ROBERT RAPER,

WANTS to purchaſe a complete WAITING-MAN, for whom he will pay READY MONEY. And

He will ſell his SAILING-BOAT, which is now in complete Order—as he can no longer get her through the Arch of the Bridge, commonly called the GOVERNOR's, both Sides whereof are conſiderably ſunk, but eſpecially the Weſternmoſt, which is already two Feet two Inches lower than the Eaſternmoſt.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 18, 1770.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all whom it may Concern,

THAT Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, of CHARLES-TOWN, *Merchant,* hath aſſigned all his Shop GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZES, to the Subſcribers, in Truſt for Meſſrs. SMITH & HUNT, Merchants of LONDON; and all his Debts, Negroes, and other Effects, for the Payment of ſuch of his Creditors as ſhall within twelve Months from this Day, conſent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Debts in Average and Proportion, as far as the Money received by the Subſcribers for that Purpoſe ſhall extend, and thereupon execute General Releaſes of their Demands againſt the ſaid WILLIAM BAKER; and the Creditors who do not comply with theſe Terms, are by the Aſſignment expreſſly excluded from any Share of the Money ariſing from the ſaid Debts, Negroes, and other Effects: thoſe Creditors therefore who are willing to accept a Dividend, upon the Terms above mentioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch their Conſent, and tranſmit their Accompts duly atteſted, within the Time above limited: And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid WILLIAM BAKER, are requeſted forthwith to ſettle and pay their ſaid Debts, to one or other of us the Subſcribers.

WILLIAM BURROWS, or
JOHN LLOYD.

[3m.]

SALES by the PROVOST-MARSHAL.

On THURSDAY *the* 23*d Day of* AUGUST *next, will be SOLD, at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

ALL that valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 400 Acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, Colleton-County, bounded to the Southward by John Colyer's Land, to the Northward by Land of Perſons unknown, and to the Eaſt and Weſt by Land vacant, at the Time of the original Grant to Abraham Colſon, the 10th Day of April, 1738, and ſold under Execution, as the Property of CONRAD SNEE, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

At the ſame Time and Place, will alſo be SOLD,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 250 Acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in Granville County, on a ſmall Branch of the North-weſt Fork of Long-Cane Creek, called Sandy-Creek, bounded to the North-Weſt by Henry Downe's Land, and all other Sides by vacant Land. *Likewiſe,*

One other PLANTATION or Tract of 50 Acres, more or leſs, at a Place called Thompſon's Ford, on the North-Weſt Fork of Long-Cane Creek, bounded to the North-Eaſt, Part on the Land of Robert Turnbull, and vacant Land, and all other Sides by vacant Land. Alſo,

Two Hundred Acres, ſituate about 20 Miles S. W. of Booneſborough Townſhip, on a Piece of dividing Ground between the Waters of the S. W. Fork of Long-Cane and Savannah-River, on the Head of a ſmall Branch called Saine-Creek, bounded on every Side by Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant: Late belonging to the Eſtate of CHARLES SHINNER, Eſq; deceaſed, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

GEORGE GREENLAND

Has to ſell, at his STORE in ELLIOTT-STREET, next Door to Mr. ELISHA POINSETT's;

JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and NORTHWARD RUM, by the Quarter-Caſk, or leſſer Quantity, not under three Gallons; very good MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel or Hundred Weight; SALT, and a Quantity of STARCH: All which ARTICLES he will diſpoſe of reaſonable, and will be obliged to thoſe who may favour him with their Cuſtom.

He ſtill continues the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, in all its Branches.—All Letters or Orders from the COUNTRY ſhall be punctually complied with.

To be SOLD,

By SIMON TUFTS,

JAMAICA, Weſt-India, Windward-Iſlands, and Northward RUM—a few Dozens of ARRACK—Loaf and brown SUGAR—COFFEE, TEA, and CHOCOLATE, with Spices of all Sorts—mixt Sweet-Meats by the Pot—Tamarinds and Figs—Codfiſh, and good large Grain SALT, at 10s. per Buſhel, by the ſmall Quantity.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A VERY valuable Lot of LAND, ſituated in *King-Street,* oppoſite to Mr. BENJAMIN ROBERTS, fronting on ſaid Street 115 Feet, and 250 Feet in Depth. For further Particulars, enquire of JAMES McCALL.

St. George's Pariſh, July 14th, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given of the Marks, Brands, and Deſcriptions of the following ſtrayed Creatures, as entered into my Toll-Book, ſince the 14th April, 1770, viz.

A Brown bay MARE, about 13 Hands and an Half high, ſix Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder AS; paces naturally.

Alſo, an Iron grey HORSE, two Years old, 12 Hands high, neither docked nor branded.

Alſo, a ſmall brown bay GELDING, about 13 ½ Hands high, five Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder IHL, the HL in one, and with a ſhort Dock.

Alſo, a ſmall bay GELDING, about 13 Hands high, ſeven Years old, trotts and paces, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and a ſquare Dock, with a blotched Brand on his mounting Shoulder and Buttock ſomething like R, and on the other Buttock 3 PL, the PL in one.

Alſo, a ſmall grey GELDING, about 12 Hands high, and about five Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock ſomething like ANB joining, and a blotched Brand on the Shoulder, that cannot be made out.

Alſo, a dun GELDING, five Years old, 12 Hands high, a Trotter, one hind Foot white, branded P on the near Shoulder.

Alſo, a grey MARE, 13 Hands high, about ten Years old, branded on the off Buttock LB, and on the mounting Shoulder S, has a Yearling, neither docked nor branded.

Alſo, a ſmall bright bay MARE, about five Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock thus O.

Alſo, a yellow bay GELDING, ſeven Years old, 13 ¼ Hands high, ſhort docked, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, one hind Foot white, branded on the mounting Shoulder IC, on the near Buttock $\frac{o}{3}$ joining, or ſomething like it, on the off Shoulder TC, not plain, and on the off Buttock W; a trotter.

The Owners of the above Strays, muſt prove their Property, within the Time preſcribed by Law, before

WILLIAM YOUNG, J. P.

Continuation of the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, No. 1819.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1770.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A circumſtantial account of the trial of Mr. ALMON *for ſelling the* LONDON MUSEUM, *in which was contained the letter of* JUNIUS.

SATURDAY morning a little after nine, came on in the court of King's bench, Weſtminſter-hall, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield, the trial of Mr. Almon, by information, for ſelling the letter of *Junius* to the K——, in a monthly publication called, the *London Muſeum*. Only eleven of the ſpecial jury that were ſummoned attending, the court was obliged to have recourſe to a taleſman from the common jury, when the cauſe was opened by reading the information, after which Mr. Attorney General got up and informed the court, "that he had lodged the information as a duty required of him from his office, and for ſuch an offence as, in his opinion, would not be ſuffered to paſs unpuniſhed in any country; that it was true every ſubject in this free kingdom had an undoubted right to make uſe of his hands, his ſword, or his pen; but that our laws were made to reſtrain the uſe of them to the prejudice of any individual. He flouriſhed away with all the rhetoric he was maſter of in praiſe of the King, and with a moſt herpical enthuſiaſm exclaimed, "What heart is there in "this court that would not glow with tranſport at having ſuch a ſon! "what heart is there in this court that would not glow with tranſport at "having ſuch a father!" from praiſing a monarch as univerſally beloved by his ſubjects as by the Attorney General, or any other of the court officers, he deſcanted on the heinouſneſs of traducing a character ſo exalted, ſo deſervedly eſteemed; he next aſſerted that he held the liberty of the preſs in the higheſt eſtimation; and by the amazingly warm manner he ſpoke in its favour, beſtowing all the ſtrongeſt epithets upon it the warmeſt of its advocates could form, one would have thought he was council for Mr. Almon, inſtead of manager of the proſecution on the ſide of the crown; but his ardour was merely deſigned for a trap, as, in proportion to the degree of praiſe he had beſtowed on it, he aggravated the guilt of the perſon who abuſed it, thereby painting the publiſher of Junius in the moſt diſguſtful and villainous light, and repreſenting the paper in queſtion as a moſt flagrant abuſe of the laws; after expatiating largely on many parts of it, he left the affair to the determination of the jury. Having ended his ſpeech, two witneſſes were examined on the ſide of the crown, the firſt a Mr. Bibbins, who has a penſion from the government merely for picking up ſuch pamphlets as can, with the aſſiſtance of law, be conſtrued libels; the ſecond called himſelf Mr. Crowder, and upon Serjeant Glynn's queſtioning him, informed the court he was *a private gentleman belonging to the treaſury*; this *gentleman* was peculiarly accurate in his evidence, more than once declaring he bought Junius's letter at Mr. Almon's in a miſcellaneous collection, called the *Britiſh Muſeum*, whereas the name of the pamphlet is the *London Muſeum*; but as this was not taken notice of by the court, we preſume it was of little conſequence, although the witneſs was giving evidence upon oath. *(We adviſe the printers and publiſhers of London to beware of theſe two geniuſes, as they will doubtleſs loſe no opportunity of exerting their induſtry at this fertile ſeaſon.)*

Their depoſitions being made, Mr. Serjeant Glynn got up, and entered with accuracy and preciſion on Mr. Attorney's ſpeech, he ſaid "he totally agreed with him as to the excellency of his Majeſty's character and diſpoſition, equally coinciding with him that the man who perſonally traduced him, with an intent to alienate the affections of his people, was the worſt of ruffians, the vileſt of aſſaſſins; but that cenſuring the conduct of the miniſtry, was by no means criminal; that the King's hand was neceſſarily and unavoidably concerned in every act of government;" and "that any perſon was liable to puniſhment for animadverting on government," was a doctrine of a nature too pernicious to admit of an advocate in any court, as it ſtruck at once at the liberty of the preſs, the principal baſis of our freedom; as to the ſubject matter of Junius's letter, he would not enter on it at this time, as it would probably be debated hereafter; that concerned and would fall upon the original publiſher, he would not therefore trifle with the time of the court, but he could not help taking notice, that he thought the officers of government were conſcious they went upon wrong grounds in this proſecution, as in the information they had omitted the word *falſe*, cuſtomarily uſed, and which was at preſent peculiarly neceſſary, ſince, if they knew the contents of Junius's letter were untrue, they certainly ſhould have inſerted this word in the information, the omiſſion implying, that every charge made by Junius was a fact.—This was a circumſtance, he obſerved, that the council for the crown, ſhould have ſtarted, and not have left it for the defendant's council to point out to them.—And impartially conſidering the caſe, it was uncommonly cruel, to ſingle out Mr. Almon for ſelling Junius's letter in a miſcellaneous pamphlet, when it had been publiſhed and ſold, at the firſt hand, by many different perſons; the meſſengers of the preſs, who ſwore they had bought it at Mr. Almon's, he declared, were officers, who ought to have been aboliſhed ever ſince the days of James II. and he did not think any degree of criminality attended the perſon who ſold a thing inadvertently, as ſome intention ought to be proved, of which the moſt diſtant proof could not be brought in this caſe, there being witneſſes ready to ſwear, that the pamphlet was ſold without Mr. Almon's knowledge, and againſt his conſent: The ſerjeant obſerved, that in a civil action, if a man ſtruck his neighbour inadvertently, and without intention of hurting him, he would certainly be acquitted; that it was a parallel caſe and he hoped the gentlemen of the jury, in whoſe hands he truſted his client, would conſider it as ſuch. Mr. Davenport, the other council for Mr. Almon, ſeconded the ſerjeant, and having finiſhed, Lord Mansfield gave a ſhort charge to the jury: He told them, that the ſerjeant was miſtaken as to the omiſſion of the word *falſe*; that that, and many more epithets in informations, were mere terms in law; and that the word *falſe*, and ſeveral other words of the like nature, had been omitted for ſome years, they being wholly *immaterial*; that the jury had two points to go upon; the firſt, Whether Mr. Almon was the publiſher? the ſecond, Whether they agreed to the conſtruction put upon Junius's letter in the information? But he particularly urged as the moſt material, the queſtion, Whether Mr. Almon was or was not the publiſher? declaring that intention had nothing to do in the caſe, that the ſale was actual publication; and if the jury thought ſo, they would and muſt bring him in guilty.——The jury withdrew for two hours and a few minutes, and then returned, and put a queſtion to the court, "Whether the maſter could be deemed guilty of what had been ſold only by his ſervant, and that without his knowledge?" The judge anſwered, "That in his opinion he was, as every maſter is, anſwerable for the acts of his ſervant." The jury thereupon brought him in *guilty*, and his ſentence now remains in the breaſt of the court.

Our correſpondent adds, ſurely never was ſuch an inſtance of arbitrary, oppreſſive, and unwarrantable malice in the miniſtry. Mr. Almon is ſingled out at the firſt object of puniſhment, for accidentally, and contrary to his will, ſelling a letter, *not yet proved a libel*; tried and convicted on the evidence of two mercenary common informers, at a time when the real publiſher avowedly ſtood forth; and numberleſs others who have printed the letter in queſtion with their names annexed to it, are on the ſpot. So far may be neceſſary to obſerve; the attorney general declared, his reaſon for not bringing on the original publiſher's trial firſt, was, that he was ill in bed, and had been ſo for ſome time, in which he was greatly miſtaken, the original publiſher having been for ſome months paſt in perfect health, and at that moment, the very time of the trial, attending in Weſtminſter-hall, in conſequence of a ſubpœna from the government, to produce the original copy of the advertiſement; which, by-the-bye, had Mr. Miller's hand writing on it, as coming immediately from him, and ordering the expence of inſerting it to be charged to him.

Seven proſecutions are commenced againſt ſeven printers; and upon the ſame ground, ſeventy times ſeven might have been commenced againſt their cuſtomers: The attorney general himſelf was a publiſher of Junius; and we may fairly accuſe the whole privy council, and even the cabinet-council, of publiſhing this libel againſt the King. There is no doubt but they have all read this Junius; and believe none of them took the care the law requires to lock it up, or deſtroy it; they left it, doubtleſs, careleſsly on their table, or in their window; and this is a publication; and was the attorney general, from a zeal for his maſter's honour, to file an information, *ex officio*, againſt himſelf, a jury, that would convict Almon, muſt convict the attorney general.—And yet who can believe the attorney general would leave Junius on his table, or in his window, with a deſign falſely, ſcandalouſly, and maliciouſly, to libel his Royal Maſter?

God forbid we ſhould ſee the day, when, under a pretence of puniſhing a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious libeller of the King, the liberty of the preſs ſhould be confined only to thoſe who are hired to traduce and vilify the friends of liberty, and when they alone ſhall be permitted to go Scot-free; and God forbid that ſuch a doctrine too ſhould prevail, which may make the attorney general, the twelve judges, and the members of the two houſes of parliament, liable to the charge of publiſhing libels.

JUNE 13.

In conſequence of ſome late tranſactions in America, it is reported, in the moſt confident manner, that ſome ſecrets have tranſpired, which will occaſion ſeveral eminent characters being called to a ſevere account by a certain board.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the trial of Mr. Woodfall, for printing the celebrated letter of Junius to the King, came on before Lord Chief-Juſtice Mansfield at Guildhall, when only ſeven of the jury impannelled appearing, five Taleſmen were made choice of. The publication being admitted, the trial laſted but a ſhort time. The pleading of counſel ended about eleven, when the judge gave a ſhort charge, and the jury withdrew, and continued ſitting when this paper went to preſs.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Earl Gower will ſhortly be appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and that ſeveral other changes in the Board will ſoon take place.

JUNE 14.

Yeſterday an Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, from the Freeholders of the County of Surry, was preſented to his Majeſty, at St. James's, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives of that County in Parliament, attended by the Hon. Peter King, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Barts. and Benjamin Hayes, Eſq.

The names of the Special-Jury, who ſat on the trial of Mr. Woodfall, yeſterday, were, William Bond, Foreman; Peter Cazalet, Alexander Peter Allen, Frederick Commerell, Hermen Meyer, John Thomas, and Barrington Buggin.—The five Taleſmen were, William Hannard, Paul Verges, William Sibley, William Willett, and William Davis.

A circumſtantial Account of the Trial of the original Publiſher *of* JUNIUS's *Letter to the* K——.

THE letter being read, the Attorney General opened the trial with complimenting the Jury, and informing them, that the letter in queſtion was totally and univerſally abhorred. He declared, he was utterly unknown to the perſons under proſecution; that he had no perſonal malice to any of them; that he had filed the information officially; that he thought it the indiſpenſible duty of his office, and therefore had ordered the papers, which contained the letter, to be brought and ſent to him as ſoon as it appeared; that he had *ſelected* a number of perſons to file informations againſt, as he would not proſecute any who might have large families, but little property, or who might be ruined by the proſecution, or incapable of going to the expence of defraying it. He then attempted to account for his not bringing on the original publiſher's trial firſt, giving it as his opinion, that the man who printed a libel on a Tueſday, or any enſuing day, was equally criminal with the perſon who might originally have printed it on the Monday; and informed the jury, that he had witneſſes ready to prove the buying the paper, and fix the fact of publication: He did not doubt, therefore, that they would bring the defendant in *guilty*; at the ſame time avoiding entering upon the ſubject matter of the letter, or giving any manner of reaſon for his ſtiling it in the information, *a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel*.

The evidences were then called, who were, Nathaniel Crowder, who ſwore he bought the paper of Mr. Woodfall's publiſhing ſervant, whom he named.

Mr. Harris, of the ſtamp-office, who proved that the duty for the advertiſements and ſtamps, were paid by Mr. Woodfall. And,

A clerk of Sir John Fielding's, who being called, proved, by a receipt from Mr. Woodfall, his concern in, and for, the paper.

The publication and direction of the paper by Mr. Woodfall, being thus

proved and admitted, Mr. Serjeant Glynn roſe up, and ſaid, "He agrees with Mr. Attorney-General, as to the excellence of a London Jury, and doubted not the liberties of the people were ſufficiently ſafe, while there were trials by jury;" he told the jury, "That if they were of opinion, that the ſenſe put upon Junius's letter in the information, was the true ſenſe; if it was true, that it was a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious *libel*; if they thought his client publiſhed it with a profeſſed *intention*, a premeditated deſign of abuſing and aſperſing the King; if the defendant meant or wiſhed to alienate the affections of his Majeſty's ſubjects; if it appeared to them, that his end in printing it was to ſtir up rebellion and commotion, as honeſt men, they ought, and undoubtedly would, bring his client in *guilty*; but—if, on the contrary, the temper of the times was ſuch, that the people needed that kind of information contained in the letter, if the facts could be proved, if the acts of government, in which the King, as a part of government, was neceſſarily and virtually concerned, highly demanded public reprehenſion, and the printer publiſhed it with the truly laudable motive of informing his fellow-ſubjects; if, ſo far from containing any perſonal abuſe of the King, it was wrote with an honeſt, but guarded freedom, the author and publiſher would, by all worthy, all ſenſible men, be conſidered as having acted the parts of good ſubjects, and good citizens." He informed the jury, "That the council for the crown had not gone upon the ſubject-matter of the letter; they did not even attempt to prove it a libel, notwithſtanding the epithets beſtowed upon it in the information; and that the paper in which it was firſt printed, was not, by any means, ſet apart ſolely to canvaſs for party or faction, but was equally open to all: He admitted, that private perſonal abuſe was wrong, but the public acts of government often demanded public ſcrutiny; that many, very many of the higheſt rank, as well as from the higheſt to the loweſt in the oppoſition, had been ſcandalouſly traduced and vilified in the public papers, with impunity; that, if the defendant was brought in *guilty*, the hands of every publiſher would be tied behind him, and the gentlemen not in office might, by the miniſterial ſcribblers, be abuſed to the groſſeſt degree, as it would be dangerous to anſwer them, if, upon the appearance of every free anſwer, informations were to be filed, and the printers convicted and puniſhed: The liberty of the preſs was immediately concerned, the ſtroke was levelled at it in this proſecution, but he did not doubt, the jury would maturely, deliberately, and attentively conſider the matter, read the letter with care and circumſpection, and, if they found it was not written with intent to vilify the perſon of the King, but freely to canvaſs the acts of government, they would conſider the publiſher as having done his fellow-ſubjects eſſential ſervice, and *acquit* him."

Mr. Serjeant Leigh, the other council for the defendant, then got up, and began with obſerving, that, after the very learned and able ſpeech made by his brother Glynn, little remained for him to ſay, but he particularly urged the jury to conſider the *intention* of the printer in publiſhing it, and to remember how particularly neceſſary it was, at this juncture, that the preſs ſhould be open to all political diſcuſſion. He defended the paper on the ſame principles as Mr. Glynn, and made a very eloquent and judicious harangue, concluding with declaring, that, as no *intention* could be proved, they ought not to find his client *guilty*.

Lord Mansfield, in his charge to the jury, ſaid, they had nothing to do with the *intention*, as the aggravation, or the extenuation of the fact, was a matter of future conſideration to him alone; but the words in the information, ſuch as *malicious*, *ſeditious*, &c. he aſſerted were all mere terms in law, and words of courſe, like as it is ſaid in an inſtrument for murder, *that the perſon did, &c. at the inſtigation of the Devil*: The fact of publication was ſufficiently proved; and he told the jury, as upon Mr. Almon's trial, that there were but two propoſitions for their conſideration, which were, the *fact* of publiſhing the paper, and whether the blanks in the paper were properly filled up in the information; and as to the contents of the paper, whether they were *true* or *falſe*, he ſaid, it was wholly immaterial.

Between eleven and twelve the jury withdrew: At four the court was adjourned; and about nine, the jury waited on Lord Mansfield, at his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, with their verdict, which was—*Guilty of printing and publiſhing*, ONLY.

The council on both ſides acquitted themſelves, throughout this important trial, with the utmoſt judgment and abilities; their ſpeeches on both ſides were eloquent, learned, and properly applied. One of the council for the defendant declared, if the letter was a libel, the drawer of the information had made it ſo, by filling up the blanks.

JUNE 15.

Wedneſday a ſhip arrived in the river, commanded by Capt. Scott, with returned goods from Boſton. Upon the above ſhip's arrival off Boſton, the greater part of the merchants, to whom the goods were conſigned, refuſed to have them ſtored, becauſe their right of taxation was not removed; but ſome conſented to take in their goods, which, it is ſuppoſed, will be their ruin, as few will deal with them. After the above goods were houſed, *An Importer of Engliſh Goods* was wrote on the doors of ſuch as had taken them in, as a mark of contempt.

It is remarkable, that Lord Mansfield, in his charge to the jury, took occaſion to aſſert, "That Mr. Serjeant Glynn had maintained, that *truth* was very immaterial in any proſecution whatever for libels;" on which the Serjeant roſe, and, with much eagerneſs, declared, "That no ſuch declaration had ever been made by him; that he had only referred to what were denominated *private libels*, the truth was only of the utmoſt importance, but would ſerve fully to juſtify the party, and might be gone into every caſe, or how elſe ſhould the public be informed of what was moſt material for them to know, and in what they had an immediate intereſt, and ought to be informed."

JUNE 18.

Friday the Right Hon. the Lords North and Holland, together with a certain great law officer, had a long conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

To-morrow a council is to be held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the ſubject, it is ſaid, of ſome important intelligence lately received from America.

It is rumoured that an entire new mode of government is to take place in the American part of the globe.

On Friday the Hon. Thomas Debriſay, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of St. John, in the bay of Fundy, in America, ſet out from Piccadilly for Dublin, from whence he propoſes ſhortly to embark for his government.

The gentlemen who preſented the Surry remonſtrance, complain of an ungracious reception. It was delivered to the King after the levee was over, who gave it to the Lord in waiting. Mr. Onſlow was at the levee, and the King converſed with him a conſiderable time with great affability.

JUNE 20.

On Monday ſome very important diſpatches arrived at the Secretary of ... his Excel... ...al Gage, commander in chief of his Majeſty's land forces in North-America.

A report is current, that Lord Hillſborough will ſpeedily reſign the poſt of Secretary of State for the plantations.

A noble Lord, on whoſe judgment adminiſtration lays great ſtreſs, has ſtrenuouſly urged the neceſſity of repealing the American tea-act, and at the ſame time propoſed a meaſure which will be equally conciliating on both ſides.

It is expected that Sir John Wrotteſley, brother to her Grace the Ducheſs of Grafton, will ſhortly aſſume an important office in adminiſtration.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Serjeant Glynn moved the court of King's Bench for a new trial, in the cauſe of the King againſt John Almon, on an information *ex officio*, for only ſelling the *London Muſeum*, in which was reprinted a letter of Junius to the K—g, on two grounds; the firſt a miſdirection to, or miſapprehenſion of, the jury, appearing by the queſtion of Mr. Mackworth, as follows: *Whether ſelling in the ſhop, by a ſervant, a pamphlet, without the knowledge, privity, or concurrence of the maſter in the ſale, or even without a knowledge of the contents of the libel or pamphlet ſo ſold, be ſufficient evidence to convict the maſter?*

To which Lord Mansfield made the following anſwer, *I have always underſtood, that evidence of a public ſale, or expoſual to ſale, in the ſhop, by a ſervant, or any body in the houſe, is* prima facia *evidence againſt the maſter.*

Mr. Serjeant Glynn contended, that the queſtion clearly conveyed an idea that the jury were not ſatisfied that any proof at all had been made of guilt in the defendant; but Lord Mansfield ſaid, the queſtion was untruly ſtated, for that Mr. Mackworth admitted proof. Mr. Serjeant Glynn replied, that it did not appear from his note, which he had ſhewn to others, and believed to be accurately taken; nor did he think it could be ſo, from what he had heard (though he had not ſeen that gentleman) that Mr. Mackworth had ſaid ſince the trial. Lord Mansfield replied, "he ſhould not aſk Mr. Mackworth the queſtion."

The ſecond ground was the general propoſition, which Mr. Serjeant Glynn maintained was conſiſtent with the laws and rules of juſtice in this and every other country, that the mere proof of ſale in a ſhop or houſe, by a ſervant, or other perſon, could not, in a criminal proſecution, charge or convict the maſter.

Lord Mansfield's reply to Mr. Serjeant Glynn was no other than this; "The jury have only to do with the fact before them; the merits of which are to be determined by the court; and, upon recollection, it will be found, that all the members of the jury were clear in their verdict, except the foreman. However, take a rule to ſhew cauſe for a ſecond trial."

The court accordingly granted a rule to ſhew cauſe on Monday next.

The verdict given by the jury on Mr. Woodfall's trial, is recorded in the very words delivered by the jury to Lord Mansfield.

JUNE 22.

Yeſterday, after breaking up of the court at St. James's, Lord North, and the three Secretaries of State, had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

The chiefs of the oppoſition hold conferences now, almoſt without intermiſſion, at Hayes; from whence ſomething extraordinary is expected ſoon to tranſpire.

Tueſday evening an expreſs was diſpatched from the Earl of Hillſborough's houſe in Hanover-ſquare, to his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. at Hampſtead, in conſequence of which, his Excellency came to town the next morning, and had a long conference with his Lordſhip on affairs ſuppoſed to relate to his Government.

We hear that the merchants and factors concerned in the cargoes lately returned from America, will be loſers above forty per cent. on the occaſion.

Lord Bute ſtill remains at a place near Verona, famous for its ſalutary ſprings, and though much better in health than he has been for a long time before, will not return ſoon to Britain.

At five o'clock yeſterday morning died, in the 65th year of his age, at his houſe in Soho-ſquare, the Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; Lord Mayor of London for the ſecond time, member in the three laſt parliaments for the ſame, Alderman of Billingſgate Ward, and Colonel of the White Regiment of Militia.—As a citizen he was eminently decorated with the virtues of humanity and affability;—as a ſenator, watchful over the rights and liberties of the people;—and as a magiſtrate, *unremittingly active* in ſeeing thoſe rights and liberties legally executed. If his Lordſhip's character could want any additional luſtre, it was the manner of his death; for notwithſtanding his having a heavy cold on him (which he acquired by walking in his garden at Fonthill the day before) ſo attentive was he to diſcharge the important duty committed to his truſt, as chief magiſtrate of this city, that he travelled an hundred miles in one day, which encreaſed his cold to a rheumatic fever, and thereby terminated the life of a man, whoſe character will ever be held in the moſt honourable and grateful remembrance.

At the common-hall held this day at Guildhall, for the choice of a Lord Mayor of this city, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; deceaſed, all the Aldermen below the chair, who had ſerve the office of Sheriff, were put up, and the livery returned, almoſt unanimouſly, the Aldermen Trecotick and Croſby, to the court of Aldermen for their choice of one, but a poll was demanded in favour of Sir Henry Banks, which began this afternoon at two o'clock.

At the common-hall, Richard Oliver, Eſq; was recommended as a fit and proper perſon to ſucceed the late Lord Mayor as one of the repreſentatives for this city in parliament.—It is likewiſe thought he will be choſen Alderman of Billingſgate ward, in the room of William Beckford, Eſq;

JUNE 23.

The Right Hon. the late Lord Mayor of the city of London, William Beckford, Eſq; who died on Thurſday the 21ſt, was born in the year 1707. His Lordſhip lived a bachelor till the year 1756; and then married Mrs. March, relict of Francis March, Eſq; a grand-daughter of the Earl of Abercorn, and has left iſſue, viz. one ſon, born in the year 1760, to whom the late Earl of Effingham, the Earl of Chatham, and the Counteſs Dowager of Effingham, the late Lord Mayor's ſiſter, ſtood ſponſors; and we have the pleaſure to aſſure the public, that he is a very promiſing youth for his years, having an uncommon ſhare of underſtanding.

It is very remarkable, that Mr. Trecothick, (who it is ſuppoſed, will be choſen Mayor for the remainder of the year) ſucceeded to the Sheriffalty in the very ſame manner, viz. by the death of Mr. Errington, who was Sheriff of the city of London along with Paul Valiant, Eſq;

JUNE 25.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

In purſuance of the directions of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, I do hereby give notice, that the death of the Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; late member of parliament for the city of London,

hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two members of parliament; and that I ſhall iſſue my warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for the election of a citizen to ſerve in this preſent parliament, for the ſaid city of London, in the room of the ſaid Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; deceaſed, at the end of fourteen days after the inſertion of this notice in the Gazette. Dated the 22d of June, 1770.

FLR. NORTON, *Speaker.*

On Saturday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A Privy Council is ſummoned to meet To-morrow at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

The diſputes ſubſiſting between the King of Pruſſia and the States-General are likely to terminate in a rupture; the latter having abſolutely refuſed to comply with the demands of the former.

This day came on at Guildhall the election of two fit and proper gentlemen to ſerve the office of ſheriffs for the city of London, and county of Middleſex for the year enſuing. All the Aldermen below the chair, who had not ſerved that office, were put up in order, but no hands were held up for them, only their names were received with groans or plaudits, as they ſtood well or ill in the affections of the gentlemen preſent. At laſt Joſeph Martin, and William Baker, Eſqrs. were put up, when there was a general holding up of hands, which was followed by as general a plaudit, and they were declared duly elected to that office for the enſuing year.

Within this week (and never before in the memory of the oldeſt man) a patrole of the horſe guards has been appointed for the Strand, Piccadilly, Holbourn, and adjacent ſtreets.

JUNE 26.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, has been recalled, and is expected home in the next ſhip from that iſland.

We hear that the trial between the Right Hon. George Onſlow and the Rev. Mr. Horne, will come on at the next aſſizes at Guildford, and that no one of the jury will be choſen from the inhabitants of that town.

JUNE 27.

Yeſterday a privy council met at the Cockpit, Whitehall, relative, it is ſaid, to ſome diſpatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Laſt week orders were given by the Lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, for ſome large maſt ſhips to be fitted out at Plymouth, to import American ſhip timber for the uſe of his Majeſty's dock-yards.

Saturday, as ſoon as the review was over, a very well dreſt man accoſted a great perſonage, as he was getting into his chaiſe, in the following manner:—"*Sir! we love and honour you and all your family! but if you don't diſmiſs a ſet of wicked miniſters, you will certainly loſe the affections of your people.*" Upon which the populace gave three huzzas, and the carriage drove off—*but no reply.*

At the cloſing of the poll yeſterday at Guildhall for Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year, the numbers ſtood thus:

Barlow Trecothick, Eſq;	1406
Braſs Croſby, Eſq;	1266
Sir Henry Bankes,	387

This morning, about half an hour after ten, the caſe of Mr. Almon, Bookſeller, craving a new trial, came on before the court of King's-Bench, Weſtminſter, when Mr. Solicitor General ſpoke in behalf of the Crown; he was anſwered by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Leigh; to whom Mr. Solicitor General and Mr. Morton replied, and then Mr. Leigh again replied to theſe. In the courſe of the debate Serjeant Glynn offered to produce an affidavit from Mr. Mackworth, the Foreman of the Jury, ſetting forth, that he was not ſatisfied with reſpect to Mr. Almon's ſervant "ſelling the ſeditious pamphlet in queſtion with the privity, knowledge, and conſent of his maſter;" and if ſo, Mr. Almon could not be guilty of the crime laid to his charge. Mr. Juſtice Aſton obſerved, that tho' no man was anſwerable for the criminal actions of his ſervant, yet, in the caſe of a ſhopkeeper, the matter was otherwiſe, and it was the duty of every bookſeller to take a particular care, that nothing ſhould be ſold on his premiſes that was obnoxious, and without the verge of the law; that with regard to affidavits from jurymen, he looked upon the admitting of theſe to be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, as paving the way for endleſs litigation and debate. Lord Mansfield obſerved, that when Mr. Mackworth, the foreman of the Jury, put the queſtion, Whether a ſervants ſelling a treaſonable pamphlet in a public ſhop, fixed the guilt upon the maſter? the eleven anſwered in the affirmative; ſo that in the whole Jury there was but one diſſenting voice. Mr. Serjeant Glynn was the laſt to ſpeak for the ſecond time upon the ſubject, in anſwer to Mr. Morton; by this time it was one o'clock, when the court refuſed the requeſt for a ſecond trial, and ſo the verdict ſtands confirmed. The ſeveral judges ſpoke with great propriety, and Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt obſerved, that if the motion was ſuſtained, then every bookſeller might, by ſuch ſubterfuges, eſcape, after ſetting the whole country in a flame.

A report prevails in the city, that application will very ſoon be made to government, by the principal merchants coucerned in the trade to Penſacola, for troops and ammunition to ſecure that province again the refractory ſpirit of the Creek Indians, who have, within theſe few months, committed divers outrages, and declared themſelves under the protection of the Spaniards, and not under any obligation to the Engliſh.

By advices brought by a Spaniſh veſſel from the Havannah in 40 days, we learn, that ſome ſhips had lately ſailed from that port for Cadiz, among which was the Pallas frigate, having on board the Sieur O'Reily, commander in chief of New-Orleans.

It is thought the Weſt-India merchants will be very much divided in their intereſt for member for this city, as Mr. Oliver is one of that body, and Mr. Alderman Naſh has the greateſt connections with them in trade of any merchant in London.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 16.

ON Tueſday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here, when His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

AS the preſent Time, during the warm Seaſon, is the leaſt inconvenient to your private Affairs, I thought it proper that you ſhould now meet for the Diſpatch of ſuch public Buſineſs, as cannot, without ſome Diſadvantage, be poſtponed till the Winter: I ſhall therefore only recommend ſuch Matters to your Conſideration, as may demand your more immediate Attention; in particular the permanent Appointment of a Public Treaſurer, in the Room of Jacob Motte, Eſquire, deceaſed; the eſtabliſhing of Schools for the Benefit of our remote Settlements, and the encouraging the Produce of Flour and Tobacco in this Province, by ſuch Regulations, as will render thoſe Articles more merchantable, and conſequently more profitable to the Planter.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I recommend to you, to make Proviſion for the diſcharging the public Debts for the laſt Year.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The Readineſs with which you have given your Attendance, whenever the Service of his Majeſty and this Province requires it, notwithſtanding any Inclemency of Weather, leaves me no Room to doubt, but that you will enter upon Buſineſs with Alacrity, and bring it to an happy Concluſion with all proper Diſpatch. WILLIAM BULL.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 14, 1770.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſaid Province.*

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of this Province, return our Thanks to your Honour, for your Speech delivered Yeſterday to both Houſes of Aſſembly. And we beg Leave to aſſure you, that we ſhall pay due Attention and Regard, in our Deliberations, to thoſe Matters which your Honour recommends to our immediate Attention. And ſuch is the Zeal of his Majeſty's faithful Council, that they are ready, at all Seaſons, to evince their Loyalty and Duty to the King, and to promote as far as in them lies, the true and eſſential Intereſt of this Province: And they now meet in General Aſſembly with Hearts diſpoſed to do the Buſineſs of the preſent Seſſion with Alacrity, which they earneſtly hope will come to a happy Concluſion with all proper Diſpatch.

By Order of the Houſe,

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, the 15th Day of Auguſt, 1770. } OTHNIEL BEALE.

The Lieutenant-Governor's ANSWER:

Honourable Gentlemen,

I Return you my ſincere Thanks for this Addreſs, which contains very acceptable Aſſurances of your continuing to act with that Zeal for the Service of his Majeſty, and the Intereſts of this Province, which I have experienced in your Behaviour on former Occaſions.

Auguſt 15, 1770. *WILLIAM BULL.*

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of SOUTH-CAROLINA.*

The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, beg Leave to return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech delivered in General Aſſembly Yeſterday.

We aſſure your Honour, that, in Conſequence of your Meſſage of the 29th Day of January laſt, this Houſe did proceed with the greateſt Diligence and Alacrity to provide for the public Debts, and to effect every Matter recommended to us by your laſt Speech (the Appointment of a Treaſurer, alone excepted) particularly, very ample Proviſion was made for the Diſcharge of the public Debts, by a Tax-Bill, that this Houſe had twice read, and ſent to the Council, when your Honour was pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly: And that this Houſe, at the ſame Time, had before them an engroſſed Bill, for the Inſpection of Hemp and Flour, and for a Bounty on the latter; and alſo a Bill, which had been twice read, both by this Houſe and the Council, for erecting and endowing a College, and for eſtabliſhing Free-Schools in the Back Settlements: So that this Houſe can incur no Cenſure for any Hardſhips or Inconveniences which have befallen the good People of this Province, for Want of thoſe Acts, or for the Trouble your Honour has been put to, of repeating Recommendations ſo juſt and reaſonable.

We aſſure your Honour, that as this Houſe always has been, ſo we always will be moſt ready to devote our Time and utmoſt Abilities for His Majeſty's Service, and the Good of our Conſtituents, without any Regard to the Inclemency of the Seaſon.

By Order of the Houſe,

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 15th Day of Auguſt 1770. } P. MANIGAULT, *Speaker.*

To which Addreſs his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I Give you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs. The aſſurances you give me that you will be always moſt ready to devote your Time and utmoſt Abilities for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of your Conſtituents, without any Regard to the Inclemency of the Seaſon, are very becoming loyal Subjects and good Citizens, and conſequently very acceptable to me.

Auguſt 15, 1770. *WILLIAM BULL.*

Advertiſements.

DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX,

HAVE FOR SALE,

CHOICE high Proof Jamaica RUM, ſome of which is three three Years old, Barbados and other Windward-Iſlands Ditto, Northward Ditto; Jamaica and other Muſcovado SUGARS, COFFEE in Tierces; Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, Ship and middling Bread; and a Variety of Windſor CHAIRS.

To be Let, (and entered on immediately,)

By JOHN HATFIELD, in CHURCH-STREET,

A Dining Room, Bed Chamber, Kitchen and Garden, at one Hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum.

Or he will Let, a Shop, two Bed Chambers, Kitchen and Garden, at the above mentioned Rent.

ROBERT PORTEOUS and Comp.

(Succeſſors of Meſſrs. Shaw and Stuart.)

Have imported in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from* London, *and in the* St. Helena, *Captain* Arthar, *from* Briſtol,

AN Aſſortment of ſuch Goods as are allowed by the Reſolutions; which they will ſell reaſonably at their Store at BEAUFORT, PORT-ROYAL.

ROBERT WILSON,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT the Partnerſhip of CARNE & WILON being expired, he now carries on the Buſineſs, at the Old Shop on the BAY, near the Vendue-Houſe; which will continue to be ſupplied as amply, and regularly, as at any Time heretofore, and that their Orders will be ſpeedily and punctually executed.

Boxes of MEDICINES made up as uſual, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ST. HELENA, *Captain* GEORGE ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, from 12 d. ½ to 16½ per Yard—Rice and Flour Sieves of the beſt Kind—Plantation Tools—Nails of all Sizes—Cotton and Wool Cards—Briar, and long Scythes—Iriſh and Scotch Oſnabrugs—coarſe Linens, *&c. &c.* Which, with a NEAT ASSORTMENT before on Hand, will be diſpoſed of on moderate Terms, by

BRAILSFORD & MUNCREEF.

P. GIROUD,

STOCKING-WEAVER in KING-STREET,

WILL take two NEGRO GIRLS Apprentices, for two Years, to be taught Carding, Spinning and Knitting.

A NEGRO CARPENTER:—Alſo, a young NEGRO WENCH, about 18 Years of Age, that can waſh and iron (but not plait) ſew and mark, to be ſold by

MOSES MITCHELL.

A NEGRO FELLOW, that is a good Cook, and an excellent Servant in many Reſpects, but no longer wanted in thoſe Capacities, TO BE SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a Field-Slave of equal Value. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in BROAD-STREET.

ANY Perſon well acquainted with Burning of BRICKS, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to

BARNARD ELLIOTT.

TWO good large FLATS to be ſold cheap. Enquire of the Printer.

THIS is to acquaint all Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of SUSANNAH-MARY BRUNET, either on Bond or Note, that unleſs they pay the ſame immediately, to the Subſcriber (there being an abſolute Neceſſity for getting in the Money due to ſaid Eſtate) they may depend on having their Bonds, Notes, &c. placed in the Hands of *William Burrows*, Eſq; to be ſued for, without Diſtinction.

JOSEPH VERREE.

And, thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH BALL, Senior, deceaſed, for Intereſt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe, the Principal will be demanded, and lett to thoſe that will be more punctual in paying up the Intereſt thereon.

A L S O,

Thoſe Perſons that are indebted to myſelf, and my Brother JOSEPH VERREE, whoſe Accompts have been long ſtanding, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

JOSEPH VERREE.

A MAN of an unexceptionable Character, with or without a Family, who is acquainted with the Planting Buſineſs, and has a few Negroes, willing to employ them on Shares, in raiſing Rice, ſawing Lumber, and making Pitch, upon a Plantation 21 Miles from Charles-Town, may be informed of a Perſon with whom he may treat, by enquiring at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

JOHN SINGELTON, of St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, informs me of a black roan GELDING, broke into his Incloſure, branded on the off Buttock S. appears to be nine Years old, and about 13¼ Hands high. The Owner muſt prove his Property, before

Auguſt 9th, 1770. JOSIAH PERRY, J. P.

Amelia Townſhip, July 20, 1770.

A Yellow Bay Horſe, 14 Hands high, (Age unknown) branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder IA in a Circle.

One dark, or mouſe-coloured ditto, about 7 Years old, near 14 Hands high, both hind, and one fore Foot white, hath a Star and Snip, paces and trots, is branded on the mounting Shoulder ⊢, and on the Buttock on the ſame Side D.

One ſmall black Mare about 11 Hands high, 12 Years old and trotts, branded on the mounting Shoulder H.

One bay ditto, ſpotted with white all over, trotts, but has no viſible Brand.—The Owners of the above Strays may apply to, and prove their Properties before JOHN LIVISTON.

To the Ships LIBERTY *and* ST. HELENA, *Captains* LASLEY *and* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

Peter Leger, & Company,

HAVE IMPORTED,

A LARGE QUANTITY of white and coloured PLAINS; which they will ſell at their Stores in TOWN and COUNTRY, on the moſt eaſy Terms.—And, as the ſaid CLOTH was bought with Caſh, from the firſt Hands, make not the leaſt Doubt 'twill prove greatly to the Satisfaction of the Purchaſers.

Charles-Town, July 13, 1770.

Now ſelling off, at EIGHT for ONE, CASH,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

At the Store in Tradd-Street, *lately occupied by* William Baker, *deceaſed,*

ALL the STOCK of GOODS, aſſigned by the ſaid WILLIAM BAKER to WILLIAM BURROWS and JOHN LLOYD.—They conſiſt of a great Variety, are in good Order, and have been lately imported.

WILLIAM AIR, *Agent to the Aſſignees.*

Charles-Town, June 8, 1770.

AS our Co-partnerſhip expires the Thirty-firſt Day of *July* next, we will SELL off our remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

A NEAT ASSORTMENT,

Moſtly imported laſt OCTOBER, *by the* FRIENDSHIP, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON,

At NINE for ONE, *CASH*,

And lower to any Perſon buying a Quantity.

Amongſt our Goods are,

BROAD Cloths—fine and coarſe Iriſh Linens—plain and ſtriped Silks—India Perſians—Muſlins-printed Linens—Callicoes—Engliſh and India Chints—Pavillion Gauze—and many Articles that cannot, by the Reſolutions, be now imported.

Any Perſon inclinable to buy the Whole, may have them on very reaſonable Terms.

JOHNSON & SIMPSON.

ALL Perſons that have legal Demands on the late Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, of St. George's Pariſh, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to deliver in an Account thereof, upon Oath, immediately to the Subſcriber. And thoſe that were indebted to him at the Time of his Death, muſt be ſpeedy in their Payments, as no Indulgence will be afforded them after the End of Auguſt next.

JOSIAH SMITH, jun. Executor.

To be SOLD,

A young NEGRO FELLOW,

Who is a good Boatman, Marketman and Butcher.—Apply in BROAD-STREET, to JOHN WARD.

WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners for Newtown-Cut, hereby ſummon all the Male Perſons, as well Whites as Blacks from the Age of 16 to 60 Years, who are liable by Law to work on ſaid Cut, to be and appear at Newtown-Cut, on Wedneſday the 5th Day of September next, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, in order to work four Days on the ſaid Cut, each Perſon to be provided with a good Spade or Hoe, and Proviſions as the Law directs.

Any Perſon or Perſons willing to find Materials, and ſecure that ſhort Part of ſaid Cut, Eaſtward of the Bridge, where the Bank breaks in, are deſired to treat with either of us the Subſcribers before the 22d of this Inſtant.

PAUL HAMILTON.
Auguſt 7, 1770. WILLIAM BOONE.
ROBERT RANDALL.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at private Sale, the following valuable Tracts of Land,

ONE Thouſand Acres to the Southward of the Alatamaha River, on a Swamp commonly called the Hermitage Swamp, and partly on another called the Buffalo Swamp, on the Head or Freſhes of the Turtle River, bounded to the North-Eaſtward, South-Eaſtward, and South-Weſtward, on vacant Lands, and to the North-Weſtward on Lands ſurveyed for JAMES POSTELL, Eſq.

Five Hundred Acres on the North-Eaſt Side of the North Fork of Ediſto River, below Orangeburgh Townſhip in Berkley County, bounded to the South-Weſtward on the ſaid River, and on all other Sides by vacant Land.

Five Hundred Acres on Santee River, in Craven County, bounded South-Weſt on the ſaid River, and on all other Sides by vacant Land.

The two laſt mentioned Tracts were ſurveyed as choice Land in the Year 1757, and the Tract of 1000 Acres is too well known to require any Recommendation. The Purchaſers may have a long Credit if they pleaſe, paying Intereſt, and giving approved Security.

EGERTON LEIGH.

Long-Canes, July 20th, 1770.

DAVID WESTCOTT, informs me of a brown MARE, 13 Hands high, with a Star and Snip, one hind Foot white, about ſix Years old, and a Trotter, branded on the mounting Shoulder A with a Flower-de-Luce on Top, and 3 or 13 on the mounting Buttock.

ROBERT NOSSER, alſo informs me of a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 Hands and an Half high, ten Years old, and likewiſe a Trotter, branded ∨R in one on the near Shoulder, and B O joined, with an S in the O on the off Shoulder, and has on a Twenty Shillings Stirrup-Leather Collar.

The Owners muſt apply, within the Time preſcribed by Law, and prove their Property, before WILLIAM CALHOUN, J. P.

Supplement to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, No. 1819.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1770.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

AS the *Secession* of THE MERCHANTS of *New-York* has ſtruck all America with amazement, it is with pain we give our ſentiments upon the ſubject.

Dark aſſaſſins plunge the poignard into a ſingle boſom thro' *revenge*; the paſſion is unruly, and is often too violent for reaſon to interfere: But *calmly* and *premeditatedly*, in *oppoſition* to the *honeſt part* of their *own citizens*, to rear the dagger at *the liberty of millions* exiſting, and *myriads to be born*, is *a crime* which beggars all deſcription, and almoſt too ſhocking to dwell on; human nature, prompted by benevolence, ſhudders at the *baſeneſs*, and ſhrinks back from the proſpect; like the painter who drew the ſacrifice of Iphigenia, we would willingly caſt a garment over the eyes of every father of his country, and conceal a deep-felt grief which we cannot deſcribe.

Individuals have frequently preſerved a *worthleſs name* by the moſt extraordinary acts, from the wretch who ſet fire to the temple of Epheſus, down to Catiline and Borgia. The *Cappadocians* ſtood alone in their *infamous ſingularity* for ages; but THE MERCHANTS of *New-York* have claimed a *kindred*, and *proved* it too; and perhaps the records of *all countries* will never hand down to poſterity a meaſure ſo replete with *baſeneſs*, *treachery*, *ſtupidity*, *ingratitude*, and *cruelty*.

Had they never entered into any agreements with their countrymen; had they ſtood aloof, and *refuſed* to act in oppoſition to the meaſures adopted for our preſervation; had they continued in the principle which was once pretty current in *New-York*, and at a moſt remarkable and critical period, "*That America owed an implicit obedience to the parliament, and* ALL *its laws*," we would caſt one indignant glance at their miſguided zeal, and take no farther notice of them: For who, but thoſe whoſe underſtandings are wired-in by ſtatutes and reports, without one idea of any thing elſe, could hold ſuch *ſlaviſh tenets*.

Is not our conſtitution ſet led upon *fixed eſtabliſhed principles*, eſtabliſh'd by rough Saxons, and maintained by as hardy a race, down to the preſent times? Ought not *thoſe principles* to be the rules of conduct to the *legiſlature*, in *all* their proceedings? Does not the *Bill of Rights*, *Act of Settlement*, and the *Coronation Oath*, demand an *obedience* to theſe principles? Do they not form our political center point, round which all things move, and to which all things tend?—*Supremacy* and *ſovereignty* we acknowledge—*Deſpotiſm* we *kick* at.

If the legiſlature is not *bound*, by certain permanent principles, wherefore a conſtitution? From the moment *will and pleaſure* are ſubſtituted in their ſtead, Turky is in a better ſituation than Great-Britain or America; as the paſſions and luſtful rapacity of *one*, is more eaſily ſatisfied than of *ſeven* or *eight hundred*. If the legiſlature is *abſolute*, and depends ſolely upon the will of the rulers, oppoſition is certainly highly criminal, and the *revolution* was *treaſon* againſt the ſtate, as well as treaſon againſt the ſovereign; an opinion which in England, would convey a man to the gallows.

Can *theſe* be their principles? or rather, are they not their principles? It is not the *merchants alone* who ſeem infected: The *ſacred freedom* of election has been *violated*; and the people have tamely ſubmitted, to have *a member amputated* from the houſe, in as extraordinary a manner as *Wilkes* was. Is this inſidious revolt a grateful return to the miniſtry, for a pitiful admiſſion of paper currency?—We have had our bribe tendered to us too, and have been called ungrateful, for not making an equal return.—When we reflect on their *frequent ſhifts*, from patriotiſm to ſomething directly contrary, at one time becoming the *object* of *governmental revenge*, at another, a *child of favouritiſm*, muſt we not determine, they have no *fixed ideas* of liberty, or that a rank and reſtleſs *ambition* of *factious individuals*, creates the fluctuation in their affairs, and the unhappy deluded *people*, becomes the *bubble* and *ſacrifice* of both.

If theſe are not their principles, from what other cauſe can we attribute their late *unnatural debaſement* of mind?—Are matters ſettled? or, is even the act repealed, which gave riſe to their own reſolutions? As to their determining not to import TEA, until the duty is taken off, it is certainly farcical in them—We could ſay ſomething on this head, but we avoid it.—Why ſhould they then endeavour to weaken that *Phalanx* which they were ſo eager to form? The reſolutions did not conſider *the* INTEREST *of individuals*, and they knew it, but the SECURITY *of American liberty*. It was a united compact, which honour ought to have obliged them to perform, agreeable to their promiſe. When they had fulfilled their engagements, if they were heartily ſick of defending their liberties, and refuſed to make a farther trial, with others, who had more alarming objects in view than the revenue acts, we might *lament*, but could not with any propriety *accuſe*. But, to *ſacrifice* their *neighbours*, *friends*, and *countrymen*, WITHOUT REMORSE, and even to be ſo loſt to ſhame, as to entice virtue to purſue the ſame meaſure they had adopted, *ſurpaſſes every worthleſs tranſaction* we have heard or read of "*all the world to nothing*."

However this ſcheme for non-importation was limitted, in ſome of the colonies, the reſolutions were certainly intended in all as an invincible barrier againſt *ſlavery*, until our liberties ſhould be reſtored.—It has hitherto been the unfortunate lot of mankind, to wade through human blood, for a permanent ſecurity of their rights; there is ſcarce a plain in Great-Britain, which has not been whitened with the bones of our countrymen; ſcarce a city which has not felt all the rage of civil butchery: But it was the peculiar and happy bleſſing of *Americans*, to adopt a plan, for this glorious purpoſe, *irreſiſtable* in its *execution*, and diſplaying all the *benignity* the nature of the caſe would admit of. The *infatuated merchants* of *New-York*, have departed from it before that happy period; and no doubt, they will *loſe* a *ſubſtance*, in graſping at a *ſhadow*: And ſurely, when they conſidered the danger of the revolt, like Cæſar, determined upon the utter perdition of his country, they muſt have forgot every tender emotion, and cried out, with that flagitious man, hardened in iniquity, "*the die is caſt*."

When a people are reduced to the cruel neceſſity of ſtemming the torrent of a *ſuperior power*, ready to overwhelm its liberties, an oppoſition from *individuals* muſt be expected. The grandeur of the object being above the reach of many, *Timidity* will receive an ague fit, *Avarice*, like mammon of *New-York*, will caſt its eyes downwards to the bowels of the earth; *Moderate men* will heſitate; and ſneaking *Trimmers* will hollow for the ſtrongeſt party. Under *ſuch* circumſtances, the *firſt exertions* will be left to men of unbounded capacities, and enlightened minds: The *great difficulty* lies, in ſetting a huge maſſy body *in motion*. To point out to mankind their *real intereſt*, is eaſy enough; but to *convince* them of their *duty*, and to *perſuade* thoſe who are actuated by different views, and ſubject to different paſſions, to *lay aſide* their prejudices, to *give up* a ſtrong attachment to their immediate intereſts, and *to act* in mutual concert, for *the good* of *the whole*, is an arduous taſk, which nothing but the enthuſiaſm that fills the breaſt of the *patriot* can accompliſh: Conſcious of *his* own integrity, amidſt ſurrounding difficulties, *he* continues *firm*; wholly taken up with the *importance* of the ſtake, *oppoſition* ſerves only to excite; regardleſs of every conſideration which tends to *his own ſafety*, *he* purſues *his* courſe, and if not with all the *compoſure*, at leaſt with the *fixed determination*, of an appointed angel, *he* will direct the tempeſt.

The *virtue* of our *aſſemblies*, ſupported by the *ſtrenuous endeavours* of *individuals*, had effectually accompliſhed all this; the good ſenſe and good nature of the Mother country was *returning*; *the honeſt* part of the nation *openly* eſpouſing *our cauſe*; and LIBERTY, like ripened fruit, was again falling into our lap.—For the MERCHANTS of NEW-YORK, at ſuch a time as this, to found a *ſcandalous retreat*, when our affairs were ſwimming down the ſtream of fortune, and every man's face beamed delight, muſt appear unaccountable, to thoſe who are unacquainted with the human heart: But *vice*, like a mimic, will *counterfeit* all characters, and ſometimes even ſhelter itſelf under the *maſk* of *virtue*; yet, there are certain ſingularities which always point out the *impoſter*, to a nice obſerver.

If they were the *patriots* they pretended, why was money *denied* to the martial executioners of miniſterial mandates at one time, and granted at another? Why was a judge, in *ſo unprecedented* a manner, deprived of his ſeat, by a vote of the houſe? Why were ſuch *uncommon* and *ſcandalous* methods taken, to *entrap* Mr. McDougal, and give a *ſtroke* to the *Liberty of the Preſs*?

The *government* which cannot bear a *ſtrict* examination, reſembles a cowardly Tyrant. An *Engliſhman* has a right to ſcrutinize its conduct; and *public virtue* rejoices when *her* actions are canvaſſed. When government is *innocent*, like purified gold, it only loſes its droſs by a fiery trial, and the *infamy* falls *ſolely* upon the *abuſer*. The truth is, *corruption*, with gigantic ſtrides, has *croſſed* the Atlantic, and *New-York* feels it in *her Heart*.

As to many of her *merchants*, their behaviour is nothing extraordinary. An earthquake has lately deſtroyed one of their former ports, and if *New-York* was compoſed ſolely of *ſuch men*, we might wonder, without being guilty of impiety, how *they* have eſcaped. She has diſcovered the infernal diſpoſition of the Tyrant *Dionyſius*, who would offend the Deity himſelf, and *ſhave* the image of *his god*, becauſe *its beard* was compoſed of *burniſhed gold*.

In the moſt ſacred ſociety of men, *one* traitor was found, ready to betray his maſter for a few pieces of ſilver; and we could not expect to be totally exempt from wretches of ſuch a caſt. A colony or two may give way; but *extract* them from the crowd, and AMERICA can ſtill produce as *firm* a BAND OF PATRIOTS as any nation in the world.—And even *theſe deluded* miſcreants, when they *feel* the happy effects of *our* perſeverance, in common with the *more virtuous* part of ſociety, ſhall bleſs the hand which *checked* their *unnatural parricide*, convert their curſes into thanks, and revere, even to proſtrate adoration, *that virtue* of which *they* had not the moſt diſtant conception.

Bolingbroke has obſerved, that "*Slavery does not conſiſt ſo much in the "number of ſtripes one receives, as in the power of a maſter to inflict them "when he pleaſes.*" And again, "*We ſhould always take the alarm, "when a breach is made in the conſtitution, and not wait for the aſſault.*" The breach has been made; we have felt the aſſault; and were preparing to avert the ſtorm; but *the center* has, with a diſgrace that leaves no room for extenuation, *cowardly* and *treacherouſly* turned their backs, and gone over to the enemy.

NEW-YORK has much to anſwer for. The *deſtruction* which *her avarice* has meditated againſt the *liberties* of America, will *recoil* upon herſelf; and *her* conduct only gives a leſſon to the Colonies, that *faction* ever tends to the emolument of *private families*, and, ſooner or later, will doom the inſtruments employed for that purpoſe, to *ſavage obedience*. The voice of either party, like the drums of conteſting armies, beats to arms; and on whatever ſide the victory falls, the poor Devils, who have borne the brunt of the day, will not be ſuffered to ſhare in the ſpoils. *Poor* HIBERNIA! which has ever embraced the altar of *Liberty*, even after the fire was extinguiſhed, hangs down her head, *bluſhes* for *her huſband*, and diſclaims her *illegitimate* ſons.

The *virtuous* people of PENNSYLVANIA have received a cordial invitation to import, and have *treated it* juſt as *it deſerved*. It is to be hoped, they will preſerve it as a *precious record* of *York fidelity*! That city has ſufficiently wrapped itſelf up in infamy, but not enough, it is to be hoped, to keep them warm in a COLD day.—Why ſhould *they* deſire to extend a peſtilence?—What a ſavage ſatisfaction muſt that have been, to wiſh a malignant eruption ſhould *ſpread*, to the *moſt diſtant* quarter, becauſe *their vitals* were infected?—Yet, tis well.—LIBERTY never was defended, without wading thro' difficulties, which have ever been pretended to be inſurmountable, by your *prudent*, *ſelfiſh wretches*, who, can *preſerve* principles of *patriotiſm*, while they will venture in a paſſage to the very gates of Hell (in *oppoſition* to *theſe* principles) even to *the burning of their ſails*, provided they have a proſpect of a *profitable* voyage.

With the bleſſing of Heaven, AMERICA may, and will, be defended, *without* the aſſiſtance of *Yorkers*.—We can lament and pity the *treachery* of their *merchants*; but never can *forget* their *inſult* to *Philadelphia*.—Our virtue, we hope, will continue *impregnable*, notwithſtanding *their defection*.—AMERICA may be yoked to *Slavery* by FORCE; but ſhe will not *tamely ſubmit* her neck to the drudgery of *ploughing for others*.—Are there NONE but *merchants* in *New-York*?—Are there no FREEMEN among them?—Where is that *undaunted ſpirit* which was exerted in the *ſtamp-act*?—Could a poor white-headed old man become an

ROBERT PORTEOUS and Comp.
(Succeſſors of Meſſrs. Shaw and Stuart.)

Have imported in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from* London, *and in the* St. Helena, *Captain* Arthar, *from* Briſtol,

AN Aſſortment of ſuch Goods as are allowed by the Reſolutions; which they will ſell reaſonably at their Store at BEAUFORT, PORT-ROYAL.

ROBERT WILSON,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT the Partnerſhip of CARNE & WILON being expired, he now carries on the Buſineſs, at the Old Shop on the BAY, near the Vendue-Houſe; which will continue to be ſupplied as amply, and regularly, as at any Time heretofore, and that their Orders will be ſpeedily and punctually executed.

Boxes of MEDICINES made up as uſual, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the St. HELENA, *Captain* GEORGE ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, from 12 d. ½ to 16½ per Yard—Rice and Flour Sieves of the beſt Kind—Plantation Tools—Nails of all Sizes—Cotton and Wool Cards—Briar, and long Scythes—Iriſh and Scotch Oſnabrugs—coarſe Linens, *&c. &c.* Which, with a NEAT ASSORTMENT before on Hand, will be diſpoſed of on moderate Terms, by

BRAILSFORD & MUNCREEF.

P. GIROUD,
STOCKING-WEAVER in KING-STREET,

WILL take two NEGRO GIRLS Apprentices, for two Years, to be taught Carding, Spinning and Knitting.

A NEGRO CARPENTER:—Alſo, a young NEGRO WENCH, about 18 Years of Age, that can waſh and iron (but not plait) ſew and mark, to be ſold by

MOSES MITCHELL.

A NEGRO FELLOW, that is a good Cook, and an excellent Servant in many Reſpects, but no longer wanted in thoſe Capacities, TO BE SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a Field-Slave of equal Value. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in BROAD-STREET.

ANY Perſon well acquainted with Burning of BRICKS, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to

BARNARD ELLIOTT.

TWO good large FLATS to be ſold cheap. Enquire of the Printer.

THIS is to acquaint all Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of SUSANNAH-MARY BRUNET, either on Bond or Note, that unleſs they pay the ſame immediately, to the Subſcriber (there being an abſolute Neceſſity for getting in the Money due to ſaid Eſtate) they may depend on having their Bonds, Notes, &c. placed in the Hands of *William Burrows*, Eſq; to be ſued for, without Diſtinction.

JOSEPH VERREE.

And, thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH BALL, Senior, deceaſed, for Intereſt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe, the Principal will be demanded, and lett to thoſe that will be more punctual in paying up the Intereſt thereon.

A L S O,

Thoſe Perſons that are indebted to myſelf, and my Brother JOSEPH VERREE, whoſe Accompts have been long ſtanding, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

JOSEPH VERREE.

A MAN of an unexceptionable Character, with or without a Family, who is acquainted with the Planting Buſineſs, and has a few Negroes, willing to employ them on Shares, in raiſing Rice, ſawing Lumber, and making Pitch, upon a Plantation 21 Miles from Charles-Town, may be informed of a Perſon with whom he may treat, by enquiring at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

JOHN SINGELTON, of St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, informs me of a black roan GELDING, broke into his Incloſure, branded on the off Buttock S. appears to be nine Years old, and about 13¼ Hands high. The Owner muſt prove his Property, before

Auguſt 9th, 1770. JOSIAH PERRY, J. P.

Amelia Townſhip, July 20, 1770.

A Yellow Bay Horſe, 14 Hands high, (Age unknown) branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder I_A in a Circle.

One dark, or mouſe-coloured ditto, about 7 Years old, near 14 Hands high, both hind, and one fore Foot white, hath a Star and Snip, paces and trots, is branded on the mounting Shoulder —, and on the Buttock on the ſame Side D.

One ſmall black Mare about 11 Hands high, 12 Years old and trotts, branded on the mounting Shoulder H.

One bay ditto, ſpotted with white all over, trotts, but has no viſible Brand.—The Owners of the above Strays may apply to, and prove their Properties before JOHN LIVISTON.

In the Ships LIBERTY *and* St. HELENA, *Captains* LASLEY *and* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

Peter Leger, & Company,
HAVE IMPORTED,

A LARGE QUANTITY of white and coloured PLAINS; which they will ſell at their Stores in TOWN and COUNTRY, on the moſt eaſy Terms.—And, as the ſaid CLOTH was bought with Caſh, from the firſt Hands, make not the leaſt Doubt 'twill prove greatly to the Satisfaction of the Purchaſers.

Charles-Town, July 13, 1770.

Now ſelling off, at EIGHT for ONE, CASH,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

At the Store in Tradd-Street, *lately occupied by* William Baker, *deceaſed,*

ALL the STOCK of GOODS, aſſigned by the ſaid WILLIAM BAKER to WILLIAM BURROWS and JOHN LLOYD.—They conſiſt of a great Variety, are in good Order, and have been lately imported.

WILLIAM AIR, *Agent to the Aſſignees.*

Charles-Town, June 8, 1770.

AS our Co-partnerſhip expires the Thirty-firſt Day of *July* next, we will SELL off our remaining

STOCK of GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
A NEAT ASSORTMENT,

Moſtly imported laſt OCTOBER, *by the* FRIENDSHIP, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON,

At NINE for ONE, *CASH*,
And lower to any Perſon buying a Quantity.

Amongſt our Goods are,

BROAD Cloths—fine and coarſe Iriſh Linens—plain and ſtriped Silks—India Perſians—Muſlins—printed Linens—Callicoes—Engliſh and India Chints—Pavillion Gauze—and many Articles that cannot, by the Reſolutions, be now imported.

Any Perſon inclinable to buy the Whole, may have them on very reaſonable Terms.

JOHNSON & SIMPSON.

ALL Perſons that have legal Demands on the late Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, of St. George's Pariſh, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to deliver in an Account thereof, upon Oath, immediately to the Subſcriber. And thoſe that were indebted to him at the Time of his Death, muſt be ſpeedy in their Payments, as no Indulgence will be afforded them after the End of Auguſt next.

JOSIAH SMITH, jun. Executor.

To be SOLD,
A young NEGRO FELLOW,

Who is a good Boatman, Marketman and Butcher.—Apply in BROAD-STREET, to JOHN WARD.

WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners for Newtown-Cut, hereby ſummon all the Male Perſons, as well Whites as Blacks from the Age of 16 to 60 Years, who are liable by Law to work on ſaid Cut, to be and appear at Newtown-Cut, on Wedneſday the 5th Day of September next, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, in order to work four Days on the ſaid Cut, each Perſon to be provided with a good Spade or Hoe, and Proviſions as the Law directs.

Any Perſon or Perſons willing to find Materials, and ſecure that ſhort Part of ſaid Cut, Eaſtward of the Bridge, where tho Bank breaks in, are deſired to treat with either of us the Subſcribers before the 22d of this Inſtant.

PAUL HAMILTON.
Auguſt 7, 1770. WILLIAM BOONE.
ROBERT RANDALL.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at private Sale, the following valuable Tracts of Land,

ONE Thouſand Acres to the Southward of the Alatamaha River, on a Swamp commonly called the Hermitage Swamp, and partly on another called the Buffalo Swamp, on the Head or Freſhes of the Turtle River, bounded to the North-Eaſtward, South-Eaſtward, and South-Weſtward, on vacant Lands, and to the North-Weſtward on Lands ſurveyed for JAMES POSTELL, Eſq.

Five Hundred Acres on the North-Eaſt Side of the North Fork of Ediſto River, below Orangeburgh Townſhip in Berkley County, bounded to the South-Weſtward on the ſaid River, and on all other Sides by vacant Land.

Five Hundred Acres on Santee River, in Craven County, bounded South-Weſt on the ſaid River, and on all other Sides by vacant Land.

The two laſt mentioned Tracts were ſurveyed as choice Land in the Year 1757, and the Tract of 1000 Acres is too well known to require any Recommendation. The Purchaſers may have a long Credit if they pleaſe, paying Intereſt, and giving approved Security.

EGERTON LEIGH.

Long-Canes, July 20*th*, 1770.

DAVID WESTCOTT, informs me of a brown MARE, 13 Hands high, with a Star and Snip, one hind Foot white, about ſix Years old, and a Trotter, branded on the mounting Shoulder A with a Flower-de-Luce on Top, and 3 or 13 on the mounting Buttock.

ROBERT NOSSER, alſo informs me of a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 Hands and an Half high, ten Years old, and likewiſe a Trotter, branded VR in one on the near Shoulder, and B O joined, with an S in the O on the off Shoulder, and has on a Twenty Shillings Stirrup-Leather Collar.

The Owners muſt apply, within the Time preſcribed by Law, and prove their Property, before WILLIAM CALHOUN, J. P.

Supplement to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, No. 1819.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1770.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

AS the *Secession* of THE MERCHANTS of *New-York* has ſtruck all America with amazement, it is with pain we give our ſentiments upon the ſubject.

Dark aſſaſſins plunge the poignard into a ſingle boſom thro' *revenge*; the paſſion is unruly, and is often too violent for reaſon to interfere: But *calmly* and *premeditatedly*, in *oppoſition* to the *beſt part* of their *own citizens*, to rear the dagger at *the liberty of millions* exiſting, and *myriads to be born*, is *a crime* which beggars all deſcription, and almoſt too ſhocking to dwell on; human nature, prompted by benevolence, ſhudders at the *baſeneſs*, and ſhrinks back from the proſpect; like the painter who drew the ſacrifice of Iphigenia, we would willingly caſt a garment over the eyes of every father of his country, and conceal a deep-felt grief which we cannot deſcribe.

Individuals have frequently preſerved a *worthleſs name* by the moſt extraordinary acts, from the wretch who ſet fire to the temple of Epheſus, down to Catiline and Borgia. The *Cappadocians* ſtood alone in their *infamous ſingularity* for ages; but THE MERCHANTS of *New-York* have claimed a *kindred*, and *proved* it too; and perhaps the records of *all countries* will never hand down to poſterity a meaſure ſo replete with *baſeneſs*, *treachery*, *ſtupidity*, *ingratitude*, and *cruelty*.

Had they never entered into any agreements with their countrymen; had they ſtood aloof, and *refuſed* to act in oppoſition to the meaſures adopted for our preſervation; had they continued in the principle which was once pretty current in *New-York*, and at a moſt remarkable and critical period, "*That America owed an implicit obedience to the parliament, and* ALL *its laws*," we would caſt one indignant glance at their miſguided zeal, and take no farther notice of them: For who, but thoſe whoſe underſtandings are wired-in by ſtatutes and reports, without one idea of any thing elſe, could hold ſuch *ſlaviſh tenets*.

Is not our conſtitution ſet led upon *fixed eſtabliſhed principles*, eſtabliſh'd by rough Saxons, and maintained by as hardy a race, down to the preſent times? Ought not *thoſe principles* to be the rules of conduct to the *legiſlature*, in *all* their proceedings? Does not the *Bill of Rights*, *Act of Settlement*, and the *Coronation Oath*, demand an *obedience* to theſe principles? Do they not form our political center point, round which all things move, and to which all things tend?—*Supremacy* and *ſovereignty* we acknowledge—*Deſpotiſm* we *kick* at.

If the legiſlature is not *bound*, by certain permanent principles, wherefore a conſtitution? From the moment *will and pleaſure* are ſubſtituted in their ſtead, Turky is in a better ſituation than Great-Britain or America; as the paſſions and luſtful rapacity of *one*, is more eaſily ſatisfied than of *ſeven* or *eight hundred*. If the legiſlature is *abſolute*, and depends ſolely upon the will of the rulers, oppoſition is certainly highly criminal, and the *revolution* was *treaſon* againſt the ſtate, as well as treaſon againſt the ſovereign; an opinion which in England, would convey a man to the gallows.

Can *theſe* be their principles? or rather, are they not their principles? It is not the *merchants alone* who ſeem infected: The *ſacred freedom* of election has been *violated*; and the people have tamely ſubmitted, to have *a member amputated* from the houſe, in as extraordinary a manner as *Wilkes* was. Is this inſidious revolt a grateful return to the miniſtry, for a pitiful admiſſion of paper currency?—We have had our bribe tendered to us too, and have been called ungrateful, for not making an equal return.—When we reflect on their *frequent ſhifts*, from patriotiſm to ſomething directly contrary, at one time becoming the *object* of *governmental revenge*, at another, a *child of favouritiſm*, muſt we not determine, they have no *fixed ideas* of liberty, or that a rank and reſtleſs *ambition* of *factious individuals*, creates the fluctuation in their affairs, and the unhappy deluded *people*, becomes the *bubble* and *ſacrifice* of both.

If theſe are not their principles, from what other cauſe can we attribute their late *unnatural debaſement* of mind?—Are matters ſettled? or, is even the act repealed, which gave riſe to their own reſolutions? As to their determining not to import TEA, until the duty is taken off, it is certainly farcical in them—We could ſay ſomething on this head, but we avoid it.—Why ſhould they then endeavour to weaken that *Phalanx* which they were ſo eager to form? The reſolutions did not conſider *the* INTEREST *of individuals*, and they knew it, but the SECURITY *of American liberty*. It was a united compact, which honour ought to have obliged them to perform, agreeable to their promiſe. When they had fulfilled their engagements, if they were heartily ſick of defending their liberties, and refuſed to make a farther trial, with others, who had more alarming objects in view than the revenue acts, we might *lament*, but could not with any propriety *accuſe*. But, to *ſacrifice* their *neighbours*, *friends*, and *countrymen*, WITHOUT REMORSE, and even to be ſo loſt to ſhame, as to entice virtue to purſue the ſame meaſure they had adopted, *ſurpaſſes every worthleſs tranſaction* we have heard or read of "*all the world to nothing*."

However this ſcheme for non-importation was limitted, in ſome of the colonies, the reſolutions were certainly intended in all as an invincible barrier againſt *ſlavery*, until our liberties ſhould be reſtored.—It has hitherto been the unfortunate lot of mankind, to wade through human blood, for a permanent ſecurity of their rights; there is ſcarce a plain in Great-Britain, which has not been whitened with the bones of our countrymen; ſcarce a city which has not felt all the rage of civil butchery: But it was the peculiar and happy bleſſing of *Americans*, to adopt a plan, for this glorious purpoſe, *irreſiſtable* in its *execution*, and diſplaying all the *benignity* the nature of the caſe would admit of. The *infatuated merchants* of *New-York*, have departed from it before that happy period; and no doubt, they will *loſe* a *ſubſtance*, in graſping at a *ſhadow*: And ſurely, when they conſidered the danger of the revolt, like Cæſar, determined upon the utter perdition of his country, they muſt have forgot every tender emotion, and cried out, with that flagitious man, hardened in iniquity, "*the die is caſt*."

When a people are reduced to the cruel neceſſity of ſtemming the torrent of a *ſuperior power*, ready to overwhelm its liberties, an oppoſition from *individuals* muſt be expected. The grandeur of the object being above the reach of many, *Timidity* will receive an ague fit; *Avarice*, like mammon or *New-York*, will caſt its eyes downwards to the bowels of the earth; *Moderate men* will heſitate; and ſneaking *Trimmers* will hollow for the ſtrongeſt party. Under *ſuch* circumſtances, the *firſt exertions* will be left to men of unbounded capacities, and enlightened minds: The *great difficulty* lies, in ſetting a huge maſſy body *in motion*. To *point* out to mankind their *real intereſt*, is eaſy enough; but to *convince* them of their *duty*, and to *perſuade* thoſe who are actuated by different views, and ſubject to different paſſions, to *lay aſide* their prejudices, to *give up* a ſtrong attachment to their immediate intereſts, and *to act* in mutual concert, for *the good* of *the whole*, is an arduous taſk, which nothing but the enthuſiaſm that fills the breaſt of the *patriot* can accompliſh: Conſcious of *his* own integrity, amidſt ſurrounding difficulties, *he* continues *firm*; wholly taken up with the *importance* of the ſtake, *oppoſition* ſerves only to excite; regardleſs of every conſideration which tends to *his own ſafety*, *he* purſues *his* courſe, and if not with all the *compoſure*, at leaſt with the *fixed determination*, of an appointed angel, *he* will direct the tempeſt.

The *virtue* of our *aſſemblies*, ſupported by the *ſtrenuous endeavours* of *individuals*, had effectually accompliſhed all this; the good ſenſe and good nature of the Mother-country was *returning*; *the beſt* part of the nation *openly* eſpouſing *our cauſe*; and LIBERTY, like ripened fruit, was again falling into our lap.—For the MERCHANTS of NEW-YORK, at ſuch a time as this, to ſound a *ſcandalous retreat*, when our affairs were ſwimming down the ſtream of fortune, and every man's face beamed delight, muſt appear unaccountable, to thoſe who are unacquainted with the human heart: But *vice*, like a mimic, will *counterfeit* all characters, and ſometimes even ſhelter itſelf under the *maſk* of *virtue*; yet, there are certain ſingularities which always point out the *impoſtor*, to a nice obſerver.

If they were the *patriots* they pretended, why was money *granted* to the martial executioners of miniſterial mandates at one time, and granted at another? Why was a judge, in *ſo unprecedented* a manner, deprived of his ſeat, by a vote of the houſe? Why were ſuch *uncommon* and *ſcandalous* methods taken, to *entrap* Mr. M'Dougal, and give a *check* to the *Liberty of the Preſs*?

The *government* which cannot bear a *ſtrict* examination, reſembles a cowardly Tyrant. An *Engliſhman* has a right to ſcrutinize its conduct; and *public virtue* rejoices when *her* actions are canvaſſed. When government is *innocent*, like purified gold, it only loſes its droſs by a fiery trial, and the *infamy* falls *ſolely* upon the *abuſer*. The truth is, *corruption*, with gigantic ſtrides, has *croſſed* the Atlantic, and *New-York* feels it in *her Heart*.

As to many of her *merchants*, their behaviour is nothing extraordinary. An earthquake has lately deſtroyed one of their former ports, and if *New-York* was compoſed ſolely of *ſuch men*, we might wonder, without being guilty of impiety, how *they* have eſcaped. She has diſcovered the infernal diſpoſition of the Tyrant *Dionyſius*, who would offend the Deity himſelf, and *ſhave* the image of *his god*, becauſe *its beard* was compoſed of *burniſhed gold*.

In the moſt ſacred ſociety of men, *one* traitor was found, ready to betray his maſter for a few pieces of ſilver; and we could not expect to be totally exempt from wretches of ſuch a caſt. A colony or two may give way; but *extract* them from the crowd, and AMERICA can ſtill produce as *firm* a BAND OF PATRIOTS as any nation in the world.—And even *theſe deluded* miſcreants, when they *feel* the happy effects of *our* perſeverance, in common with the *more virtuous* part of ſociety, ſhall bleſs the hand which *checked* their *unnatural parricide*, convert their curſes into thanks, and reverence, even to proſtrate adoration, *that virtue* of which *they* had not the moſt diſtant conception.

Bolingbroke has obſerved, that "*Slavery does not conſiſt ſo much in the* "*number of ſtripes one receives, as in the power of a maſter to inflict them* "*when he pleaſes*." And again, "*We ſhould always take the alarm* "*when a breach is made in the conſtitution, and not wait for the aſſault*." The breach has been made; we have felt the aſſault; and were preparing to avert the ſtorm; but *the center* has, with a diſgrace that leaves no room for extenuation, *cowardly* and *treacherouſly* turned their backs, and gone over to the enemy.

NEW-YORK has much to anſwer for. The *deſtruction* which *her avarice* has meditated againſt the *liberties* of America, will *recoil* upon herſelf; and *her* conduct only gives a leſſon to the Colonies, that *faction* ever tends to the emolument of *private families*, and, ſooner or later, will doom the inſtruments employed for that purpoſe, to *ſlaviſh obedience*: The voice of either party, like the drums of conteſting armies, beats to arms; and on whatever ſide the victory falls, the poor DEVILS, who have borne the brunt of the day, will not be ſuffered to ſhare in the ſpoils. *Poor* HIBERNIA! which has ever embraced the altar of *Liberty*, even after the fire was extinguiſhed, hangs down her head, *bluſhes* for *her Sandvil*, and diſclaims her *illegitimate* ſons.

The *virtuous* people of PENNSYLVANIA have received a cordial invitation to import, and have *treated it* juſt as *it deſerved*. It is to be hoped, they will preſerve it as a *precious record* of *York fidelity*! That city has ſufficiently wrapped itſelf up in infamy, but not enough, it is to be hoped, to keep them warm in a COLD day.—Why ſhould *they* deſire to extend a peſtilence?—What a ſavage ſatisfaction muſt that have been, to wiſh a malignant eruption ſhould *ſpread*, to the *moſt diſtant* quarter, becauſe *their vitals*, were infected?—Yet, 'tis well.—LIBERTY never was defended, without wading thro' difficulties, which have ever been repreſented to be inſurmountable, by your *prudent*, *ſelfiſh wretches*, who, can *profeſs* principles of *patriotiſm*, while they will venture in a paſſage to the very gates of Hell (in *oppoſition* to *thoſe* principles) even to *the burning of their ſails*, provided they have a proſpect of a *profitable* voyage.

With the bleſſing of Heaven, AMERICA may, and will, be defended, *without* the aſſiſtance of *Yorkers*.—*We* can lament and pity the *treachery* of their *merchants*; but never can *forget* their *inſult* to *Philadelphia*.—Our virtue, we hope, will continue *impregnable*, notwithſtanding *their defection*.—AMERICA may be yoked to *Slavery* by FORCE; but ſhe will not *tamely ſubmit* her neck to the drudgery of *ploughing for others*.—Are there NONE but *merchants* in *New-York*?—Are there no FREEMEN among them?—Where is that *undaunted ſpirit* which was exerted in the *ſtamp-act*?—Could a poor white-headed old man become an

object of vengeance, and shall *ſerpents*, which are ſtinging *the boſoms that nouriſh them*, eſcape the puniſhment due to poiſonous animals?

Rouze yourſelves countrymen.—Deſpiſe the factious intereſt of individuals.—Throw off, for a while, AT LEAST, both parties.—You have been taught your freeholders catechiſm; maintain it.—Your *name*, your *liberty*, your *honour*, hang by a thread.—Whatever may be the *fate* of AMERICA, unleſs you exert yourſelves, *yours* is fixed.

Oh fie! fie, for ſhame! a *few merchants* have *branded ye* all in *the front*;—and remember, *time* will never *efface the diſgrace*, unleſs, by a bold and ſtrenuous effort, *you traſe it* yourſelves.

LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM.

N. B. If the *worthy* part of *New-York* cannot *turn* the tide of *infamy*, as it is not in the power of law to deprive them of their underſtandings, or eaſe the anxiety of their ſouls, we would recommend, that they ſhould *retire to their nurſeries*, and content themſelves with *riding on Broomſticks* among thoughtleſs infants. The diverſion of *children* would beſt become *them*, when they are no longer FREE; and under *ſuch circumſtances*, a man would do any thing to forget himſelf, or the condition of his country.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 16.

LAST Sunday the Scooner Sally, of this Port, William Bachop, Maſter, which carried nothing to Rhode-Iſland, but Mr. William Maxwell (the Owner) and Mrs. Maxwell, returned from thence in Ballaſt.—By this Veſſel we received the firſt Account of the Defection of the Trade of New-York from the ſalutary Meaſure which the other Colonies had adopted, and are determined to perſiſt in, for the Salvation of American Liberty.

The ſame day died, aged 63 Years, Mr. William Wooddrop, many Years an eminent Merchant of this Town, who always bore a fair Character, and was much eſteemed by thoſe that knew him.

The Ship Indian King, Richard Baker Maſter, of and for Briſtol, from Jamaica, was ſpoke with the 6th Inſtant, off Cape Corientes, all well on board.

Laſt Sunday Mr. William Hopkins was married to Miſs Elizabeth Welch, Niece to Mr. Samuel Wainwright.

Laſt Sunday died at Beaufort,———Hollaway, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Port-Royal. William Maſſey, Eſq; is appointed to ſucceed him in that Office.

Yeſterday arrived here, after a Paſſage of *Thirty-eight Days*, from Rhode-Iſland, the Sloop Charles-Town, Joſeph Durfee, Maſter, wholly owned by Mr. *Nathaniel Ruſſel*, of this Town, and the ſaid Maſter, who has uſed no other Trade for ſome Years. The Circumſtance of this particular Veſſel being ſo owned, and *that* of no other Goods being expected in her, but what had been ordered ſome Time, or ſhould come in Payment, induced the Inhabitants, at their General Meeting on the 27th of June laſt, to make the *Exception* contained in the ſecond Reſolution of that Day: The GENERAL COMMITTEE therefore, at an extraordinary Meeting, have allowed the Landing of the Goods ſo brought; but have not thought themſelves at Liberty to approve of the ſaid Veſſel's taking in a Cargo, for *any Port* whatever; as one of the Owners (that is the Maſter) cannot be ſaid to be a Reſident here: Mr. *Ruſſel* has thereupon requeſted, that the ſaid Veſſel may be permitted to remain here, 'till the Senſe of the General Meeting, to be held on Wedneſday next, can be taken.

AUGUST 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Carolinian, in New-York, dated July 25, 1770.

" ——— We have had the D—l to pay here with the Importers, who after taking infinite Pains and practicing innumerable Arts, have at length ſucceeded no farther, than to dare ſend Orders for Cargoes of Winter Goods from England, and that not without Fear and Trembling; for, if I have gained any Knowledge of the People in general, about October next, that is, when the Goods may arrive (if the Britiſh Merchants will venture to ſend them out) it is my Opinion, that the Sons of Liberty, who are a very great Majority, will give a very good Account of them, and a more ſatisfactory one of themſelves than you can at preſent have an Idea of. At firſt the Importers imagined, that they ſhould beat the Sons of Liberty all hollow, but they will find themſelves more than diſtanced in the ſecond Heat. They did not at firſt conſider, that the Non-Importers had long been endeavouring to diſcover who were true, and who *Traitors* to the Cauſe of American Liberty, which nothing could ſo effectually diſcover as the preſent Meaſure: But, ſince the Sons of Liberty have got all their Names, and every Man who before wore a Maſk, now appears with an uncovered Face, they begin to be not a little uneaſy; in ſhort, you muſt not be ſurprized, if the Importers very ſoon countermand the Orders they have already ſent. Now the Strength of Parties is known, and it will be ſoon tried.—The Senſe of the People was taken by Subſcription, and near 800 Names got, about 300 of them People without a ſingle Shilling Property, and of the whole, only 194 ſigned without the Conſidion of obtaining the Concurrence of Boſton and Philadelphia. —The City of New York is about twice as large as Charles-Town, and where you have two Houſes, here are at leaſt Six; hence you may form a tolerable Conjecture, what Proportion 800 Inhabitants bear to the whole City, beſides the Country, and what will be the Iſſue.—The Names of the Importers, in Number 63, with their Dependents and Adherents (not one half of which in the Day of Trial can be depended on) are publiſhed, that the Reſt of America may alſo know them: But this Publication is the only public Step that I can learn the Sons of Liberty intend to take for ſome Time.——I intend to get out of this d—n'd Place as ſoon as poſſible, and ſhall go next to the *Jerſies*, which is as fine a Country as any in the Univerſe, and more proper to be reſorted to, for the Recovery of Health, than Rhode-Iſland.——In future I hope our Countrymen will avoid New-York and Rhode-Iſland, as they would a Plague. Let them go to the Jerſies, Boſton or Philadelphia."

Extract of another Letter from New-York, *dated* July 28, 1770.

" ——— By this Veſſel you will hear of our Defection; and you, no Doubt, will treat us with as much Contempt as if we were *Rhode-Iſlanders* or *Georgians*: But be not raſh in judging of the whole by the Acts of an inconſiderable Part, who have accompliſhed their infernal Purpoſe ſo far, by mere Artifice and Stratagems. The Sons of Liberty now know the utmoſt Strength of the D———'s and their Connexions Party, and Dependants. And if the Orders for Goods ſent by the laſt Packet are not countermanded, you will have no unpleaſing Account of their Reception when they arrive. New-England, Pennſylvania, the Jerſies, Virginia, and Maryland ſtand firm, but hold us in utmoſt Deteſtation: In ſhort, nothing ſeems at preſent ſo odious in the other Colonies, as a *Yorker*; but remember, I tell you, the Sons of Liberty will retrieve their Character.—"

Timothy's Maxine Liſt.

Auguſt	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
12*th*.	Scooner Sally, William Bachop,	Rhode-Iſland
13*th*.	Sloop Polly, Ezra Whipple,	Antigua
	Scooner Dolphin, John Onions,	New-Providence
14*th*.	Ship Nancy, George Jordan,	London
	Scooner Polly, Charles Rowland,	New-Providence
15*th*.	Ship Peter & Ann, John Ireland,	Rotterdam
	Sloop Charles-Town, Joſeph Durfee,	Rhode-Iſland
17*th*.	Sloop Sucky and Nancy, Thomas Newbold,	Jamaica
19*th*.	Scooner Two Joſephs, William Thompſon,	Jamaica
	Sloop Maeſe, Hen. Zeerhorſt,	New-York
Auguſt	Sailed,	*For*
11*th*.	Scooner Diſpatch, Benjamin Minors,	New-Providence
12*th*.	Scooner Good-Intent, John Moncrieff,	Barbados
14*th*.	Ship Pratt, Richard Ruſſel,	Cowes
16*th*.	Sloop Betſey, John Todd,	Barbados
17*th*.	Sloop Little Betſey, James Thompſon,	New-Providence
18*th*.	Scooner Half-Moon-Planter, Edward Phillips,	St. Euſtatius
	Sloop Beaufain, Edward Ingham,	St. Chriſtopher
	Remain unbuſineſſed or cleared,	*For*
	Ship Diana, Joſeph Morris,	Liverpoole
	Snow Peggy, John Davies,	New-Providence
	Scooner Dolphin, John Onions,	North-Carolina
	Expected between this and our next.	
	Ship Friendſhip, James Cowan,	Liſbon
	Ship Nanny, David Perry,	Liſbon
	Snow Two-Friends, James Woodhouſe,	Jamaica
	Scooner Joanna, Thomas Ellis,	Jamaica
	Scooner Sally, Thomas Tucker,	East-Florida
	Scooner Defiance, Thomas Mulford,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Henry, Edward Todd,	Jamaica
	Sloop Warwick, James Veſey,	Barbados
	Entered out, beſides the above.	*For*.
	Ship Nancy, George Jordan,	Liſbon
	Scooner Liberty, William Gickie,	Penſacola
	Sloop Polly, Ezra Whipple,	Antigua
	Other Veſſels in Port.	
	Brigt. Le Deſpencer, (*Packet*) Capt. William Talbot,	Falmouth
	A Foreign Brigantine,	Campeachy
	Scooner Live Oak, Jarvis Williams,	
	A Foreign Scooner	
	Scooner Eagle,	
	Sloop Montagu, Hinſon Todd,	Campeachy
	Sloop Thomas and Anthony, Solomon Gibbs,	St. Chriſtopher
	Sloop Hope, John Tanner,	

New Advertiſements.

Charles-Town, Aug. 20, 1770.

LOST laſt Night,

AN old black Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing ſeveral Papers and Receipts, of no Uſe but to the Owner; alſo one Ten Pound Bill, three Twenty Shilling Ditto, and an Half Guinea. Whoever will return it, with the Contents, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, by applying to the Printer.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

By the Subſcribers, Owners of the STOCK of CATTLE, late MACKEWN's, at COOSAW-HATCHIE,

COWS and CALVES, or COWS and STEERS, for Beef or Stall-feeding.——Wanted immediately, to take Care of the above Stock, an honeſt, active, and ſober MAN, well acquainted with the Management of a COWPEN, who can be well recommended; for whoſe Services, an Allowance of £. 250 per Annum will be made.

RICHARD BERESFORD,
JOHN HUNT,
THOMAS HOLMAN.

(6 w.)

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, for CASH,

A NEGRO Wench about 25 Years old, ſhe is an exceeding good Seampſtreſs and a tolerable Waſher and Ironer.——For further Particulars enquire of the Printer.

ST. ANDREW's PARISH, Auguſt 6th, 1770.

A Return of the Male Slaves, from the Age of 16 to 60 Years, in the Pariſh of St. ANDREW, is deſired to be given in, upon Oath, to either of the Subſcribers, on or before the 6th of September next, in Order to make an Aſſeſſment for the Repairs of RANTOWLES and HOOPER's Bridges.

JOHN DRAYTON,	WILLIAM SCOTT,
ISAAC LADSON,	JEREMIAH SAVAGE,
THOMAS FULLER,	THOMAS ROSE,
BENJAMIN FULLER,	BENJAMIN STONE,
WILLIAM HOLMES,	WILLIAM CATTELL,
JOHN DILL,	JOHN HYRNE,
HENRY SAMWAYS,	WILLIAM MILES.
RICHARD-PARK STOBO,	

SALE by the PROVOST-MARSHAL.

On Thurſday *the 6th Day of* September *next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

TWO valuable NEGROES and a Canow, late the Property of JOHN HARVEY: And one NEGRO, late the Property of HANNAH MILLS; ſold under Attachment, by Virtue of Order of the Court of Common Pleas, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.